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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 52.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 416.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT

HOLLAND CITY,

MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,

Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if paid at three months, and \$2.00 if paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3.50	5.00	8.00
2 " "	5.00	8.00	10.00
3 " "	6.00	10.00	17.00
4 " "	7.00	12.00	25.00
5 " "	8.00	15.00	40.00
6 " "	9.00	18.00	65.00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	5.30 p. m.
" "	10.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	* 5.35 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.30 "	8.35 p. m.
" "	* 9.55 p. m.	* 8.20 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	12.00 m.
" "	* 7.20 "	* 6.00 a. m.
" "	8.25 p. m.	* 10.15 p. m.
" "	* 7.40 "	

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

Going North.	No. 2.	STATIONS.	Going South.	No. 1.
9.25	12.30	Muskegon.	6.25	3.05
8.35	11.47	Ferryburg.	7.20	3.35
7.55	11.49	Grand Haven.	7.45	3.40
7.05	11.12	Pigeon.	8.40	4.06
5.55	10.44	Holland.	9.55	4.35
5.25	10.35	Fillmore.	10.25	4.45
4.00	9.35	Allegan.	11.40	5.45

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
W. BAUMGARTEL, Agent.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. & R. R. and L. S. & M. R. R. at Plainwell, Kalamazoo F. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and Notary Public; River street.

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11 River street.

PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law, corner of River and Eighth streets.

TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting Agent, Office in Kenyon & Van Patten's bank Eighth street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving, shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at reasonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City Hotel. 14-ly

Commission Merchant.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. Highest market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physician's prescriptions carefully put up: Eighth st.

MEENGS, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medicines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Perfumery. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, W. L., Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr. W. Van Den Borne's Family Medicines; Eighth St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a full stock of goods appertaining to the business.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Furniture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins, Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps, Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office and barn on Market street. Everything first-class.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable; Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th street, near Market.

Meat Markets.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle. Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-ly

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Market, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt, and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper and twine; 8th street.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in Agricultural Implements; commission agent for Mowing Machines. cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors of *Flagger Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor. 10th and River streets.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Collections made in Holland and vicinity.

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office, Van Landegend's Block.

Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accoucher. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

LEDEBOER, F. S., City Physician and Surgeon; office at residence, on Eighth street, near Chl. & M. L. S. R. R. crossing.

MC CULLOCH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office, Van Patten's Drug Store, Holland, Michigan.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Physician and Surgeon; office at the First Ward Drug Store, Eighth Street.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher. Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth street.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon; office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county, Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-ly.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer. Gallery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

VAUPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips; Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers, and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Market and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening of each week. Visiting brothers are cordially invited.

H. DANKERMOND, N. G.

R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE, No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall, Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.

W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

P. OTTE.

H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WANTED!

2,000 CORDS OF WOOD!

We will give \$1.50 cash for soft wood delivered at the brick-yard—four-foot wood; and \$2.00 for hard wood delivered at the same place.

We are also prepared to make contracts with parties who want to deliver wood on the railroad track of the Chicago & West Michigan railroad, from Grand Junction to the south of us, and to Grand river north of us. Call, or address—

VEENEKLAASEN & SONS,

Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich.

49-11.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices: Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the M. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 7 & 8 which are \$200 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. Also the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E. Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to,

M. D. HOWARD.

CALL AT THE

RESTAURANT

OF

WM. GELOOK,

No. 121 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS,

Mich., if you want Fine Cigars and Good

Liquors.

It is a rendezvous for Hollanders.

37-3mo.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, ½ bushel	75
Beans, ½ bushel	1 00
Butter, ½ lb.	17
Cloverseed, ½ bushel	16
Eggs, ½ dozen	13
Honey, ½ lb.	11
Hay, ½ ton	10
Onions, ½ bushel	10
Potatoes, ½ bushel	30
Timothy seed, ½ bushel	10

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 00
" " green	2 50
" " beach, cry	2 50
" " green	2 50
Railroad ties	10
Shingles, A & M	10

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white ½ bushel	new 1 10
Corn, shelled ½ bushel	1 00
Oats, ½ bushel	1 00
Buckwheat, ½ bushel	1 00
Barley, ½ bushel	1 00
Feed, ½ ton	10 00
" 100 lb.	10 00
Barley, 100 lb.	10 00
Middling, 100 lb.	5 85
Flour, ½ bl.	10 00
Pearl Barley, 100 lb.	10 00

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb.	4 5
Pork	4 5
Lard	10
Turkeys, per lb.	10
Chickens, dressed per lb.	8

Additional Local.

The Presbyterian Union of Cleveland has voted that no Christian can consistently read Sunday newspapers, but has expressed no opinion on Monday morning newspapers, which are made on Sunday.

NOTHING impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy, and general corrective—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, ear-ache, bruises, cuts, and sores, succumb to its action. The advertisement in neighboring column should be read. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

THOSE of the gentle sex who have experienced the pain and annoyance caused by excoriated nipples and inflamed breast, can well appreciate the value of a remedy which removes the trouble. This is precisely what Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil does, besides curing, when used internally, asthma, croup, and other maladies. Turn to advertisement in another column. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

WHILE a collection was being taken in a church at Heath, Mass., the pastor remarked that he would rather have buttons dropped in the box than lead coin, because good buttons had some value.

A DANGEROUS Emergency.—When a child is suddenly attacked and threatened with suffocation by the croup, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is precisely the medicine for the emergency, since it is prompt as well as efficient. Every household should be provided with it, as it is a quick antidote to pain, as well as a specific for the above and other complaints. Read our advertisement. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

MR. A. NEIGER, Taylorville, Pa., writes: My mother, an old lady of sixty years, suffered for thirty years with Rheumatism, to such an extent that she was at times entirely lame. We procured from Messrs. Ludwig Bros. Druggists in Scranton, Pa., a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, used it according to directions, and saw our efforts crowned with perfect success. Mother was relieved.

Good words do more than hard speeches. Thomas' Electric Oil is the good word of every family. Thousands will testify to its wonderful cures of coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, croup and other afflictions of breathing organs; an invaluable outward specific for lame back, soreness and contraction of the muscles, and every variety of sores or hurts. See advertisement in another column. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

For the Holland City News.

A FINAL WORD.

MR. EDITOR:—I have but a few words to offer in reply to Mr. Keppel's elaborate treatise. He avoids the matter in hand. The matter stands simply thus: Mr. Keppel deliberately charged the Rev. Mr. Beardslee with uttering the following words: "Free Masonry is the grandest system by means of which we can attain a higher life." After reading Mr. Beardslee's address, I was led to make this assertion: "Rev. Mr. Beardslee did not make use of the words quoted by Mr. Keppel, either in their letter or their spirit." I challenged Mr. Keppel to prove that Mr. Beardslee used the language he attributed to him. It is clear that Mr. Keppel has not proved this. He certainly has not shown us that Mr. Beardslee used those blasphemous words "in their letter." Indeed he can not, for they are not to be found in Mr. Beardslee's address. Mr. Keppel therefore, is guilty of having attributed words of such fearful import to a minister of the Ref. Church, without a shadow of authority for doing so. He did not send for the "Mercury" till after my challenge; and the words do not occur in the "Cynosure." Even the latter paper speaks only by way of inference, and is just as wide of the mark as Mr. Keppel himself. How Mr. Keppel reconciles this conduct with the ninth commandment, I cannot understand. The Heidelberg Catechism interprets that commandment as follows: "That I bear false witness against no man; nor falsify any man's words; that I do not judge, or join in condemning any man rashly or unkindly; also, that I defend and promote, as much as I am able, the honor and good character of my neighbor." But I suppose, in Mr. Keppel's eyes, and in that of a number of his way of thinking, all this amounts to nothing as long as it is committed against a Free-Mason. My Anti-Masonry does not carry me to quite such a length.

But Mr. Keppel very adroitly turns away from the real point at issue, and treats us to a mass of quotations from Mr. Beardslee's address. By these he evidently means to screen himself from the blame of having falsified Mr. Beardslee's "words" in that he tries to show that "in their spirit," Mr. Beardslee was guilty of the blasphemy they convey. This accusation is unwarranted also. It may be well to let Mr. Beardslee speak for himself; I am inclined to think he ought to know best what he meant by his own words. He writes me: "You are right in supposing the report in the Mercury is a correct copy of what I said. It is printed word for word from my written copy. If that is not proof, the original is still in existence, and I will take oath that I said nothing in anywise differing in thought from what is there written; I will go farther and say I never on any occasion uttered such a wicked sentiment, as he (Mr. K.) attributes to me; for I do not believe it for one moment; neither do I believe Mr. Keppel thinks I did."

I think I can afford to leave the matter here. I have secured all that I felt called upon to endeavor to secure. This accusation of a minister of the Ref. Church, (involving the reputation of the Ref. Church through him,) claimed my attention, according to the Heidelberg Catechism quoted above. Any dispassionate and candid man will see at once, that Mr. Keppel has failed to make good his original accusation against Mr. Beardslee. Mr. Keppel has not produced the blasphemous words which he alleged for a certainty to have been uttered by Mr. Beardslee. And as to the blasphemy which they convey, Mr. Beardslee utterly repudiates "such a wicked sentiment."

And now my duty in the premises ends. Whether Mr. Beardslee will press Mr. Keppel for an apology as public as the slander; or else will seek redress in the ways that are open to him; that is Mr. Beardslee's own affair, not mine. Also, if Mr. Keppel wishes to enter a side-track and to bring other accusations, I would suggest a better way than a resort to the public press.

I am, my dear sir, with many thanks for your kind indulgence,

Yours respectfully,

DANIEL VAN PELT.
HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880.

A FARMER in Bangor, Me., noticing that wheat was being picked from the heads of standing grain, and finding flocks of yellow birds flying about, shot some of them. On opening their crops, he found only three grains of wheat and, by actual count, three hundred and fifty weevils. It is better that farmers know whether they kill friends or foes.

Almost Perpetual Motion.

All day yesterday the small rooms of Albert Pietrowski, at 26 Spring street, were crowded with visitors who had gone thither to see the new motor that was advertised in the Sun on Monday. Mr. Pietrowski is a Pole. He is an engineer by profession, and has been in this country sixteen years. He has devoted his leisure hours to the elaboration of his invention.

The model he exhibited yesterday consists of a pair of hollow metal wheels, four feet in diameter, which revolve on the same axis, but in opposite directions. The moving power is nine metal balls placed within the wheels so as to bear the rim down at first, and then gravitate toward the axis, where a side groove runs the balls off to a grooved radius of the wheel revolving in the opposite direction. Four balls were placed in the grooved radii of the first wheel and four in the radii of the second, and when momentum had been gained the ninth ball was added, to give additional power. To the axle of the wheels, which is also the axle of smaller grooved wheels that regulate the speed of the machinery, the shafting is applied.

"Give me a cast-iron wheel sixty feet in diameter," said Mr. Pietrowski, "and I will show you a motor of 300-horse power, that requires nothing to keep it in operation. It will continue to run until the material wears out."

Several of the engineers who witnessed the working of the Pietrowski machine yesterday were sanguine in the opinion that for all practical purposes, leaving out the engine of the locomotive and the steamboat, it will be found of great value. —N. Y. Sun, Jan. 28.

The Average Ages of Animals.

The average age of cats is 15 years; of squirrels and hares, 7 or 8 years; rabbits, 7; a bear rarely exceeds 20 years; a dog lives 20 years, a wolf 20, a fox 14 to 16; lions are long lived, the one known by the name of Pompey living to the age of 70. Elephants have been known to live to the age of 400 years. When Alexander the Great had conquered Porus, king of India, he took a great elephant which had fought valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let him go with this inscription: "Alexander, the son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." The elephant was found with this inscription three hundred and fifty years after. Pigs have been known to live to the age of 20, and the rhinoceros to 29; a horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but average 25 or 30; camels sometimes live to the age of 100; stags are very long-lived; sheep seldom exceed the age of 10; cows live about 15 years. Cuvier considers it probable that whales sometimes live 1,000 years. The dolphin and porpoise attain the age of 30; an eagle died at Vienna at the age of 104; ravens have frequently reached the age of 100; swans have been known to live to the age of 300. Mr. Materon has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of 200. Pelicans are long-lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of 107 years.

Drinking Bishops.

Dr. Rolleston's statements in the London Times about the temperate habits of the American bishops is answered by another correspondent in a later issue of the same paper. "It has been my good fortune," says the latter, "to be acquainted with several of the American bishops, and to have partaken of their hospitality on more than one occasion during a three years' residence in the States, and also to have been privileged to make some small return of hospitality to them when they visited this country for the late Pan-Anglican congress, and I do not remember to have met at the dinner-table a single total abstainer among them. I especially call to mind a most pleasant dinner-party given some years ago by a bishop in the southern states, and at which three other bishops and eight clergy were present, when 'cocktails' were handed round before dinner and the cigar-box afterwards, and two or three different wines were on the table." The Pall Mall Gazette makes this comment: "Sydney Smith could not imagine a bishop flirting. But a party of bishops fortifying themselves with 'cocktails' must be a sight for curates, and a thing not readily conceived of by anyone who is not a divine."

THE Lee Monument Association of Virginia have raised \$20,569 for a monument to the Confederate leader.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

MRS. MARY R. LINDERMEIER died at Philadelphia, last week, of hydrophobia, after four days of indescribable agony.

FIFTY THOUSAND shares of Central Pacific railroad stock were sold at auction on the New York Stock Exchange, one day last week. There was a tremendous scramble among buyers to secure shares, and they went off like hot cakes at prices ranging from \$14 to \$5.

THREE precocious boys, aged respectively 13, 12 and 7 years, started West from Worcester, Mass., for the avowed purpose of fighting Indians. They were overtaken and arrested in New York. They were armed with revolvers, knives, a P. T. Rooney songster, and some very much worn story papers by way of charts.

GOV. LONG, of Massachusetts, has ordered Freeman, the Pocasset fanatic, to the Insane asylum. The second trial of Mrs. Smith and Cove B. Smith, for the murder of the husband of Mrs. Smith, policeman of Jersey City, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. The first trial resulted in their conviction and sentence to death. Three men in Philadelphia have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for making false election returns.

A PRIVATE stock exchange for the exclusive use of ladies has been opened in New York.

THE WEST.

ADVISED from New Mexico report that Maj. Morrow has been compelled to temporarily abandon the pursuit of Victoria's bloodthirsty band of savages, on account of a lack of commissary supplies. The command had been in the mountains without rations for ten days, and were fighting daily. In the last two days of the fight Maj. Morrow captured 100 horses and mules. The Indians abandoned large quantities of property stolen in Mexico, bolts of calico, cotton cloths, etc. Maj. Morrow is reported as having punished the Indians severely. It is thought, judging from the number, that the band is composed of all the Indians who have been living in Mexico.

HORACE THOMPSON, one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of St. Paul, Minn., died of pneumonia, last week, in New York, where he had gone. He with his wife and daughter and a party of Western friends were on a pleasure excursion. Nearly every day numbers of Southern negroes pass through Kansas City, bound for Kansas. Most of them are well-nigh penniless.

COL. NELSON TRUSLER, United States District Attorney for the District of Indiana, died very suddenly of apoplexy at Indianapolis last week. He had just taken a seat in the Grand Opera House at the side of his wife, and was in the act of reaching for a programme, when his head suddenly dropped upon his shoulders, and he fell over dead. Deceased was a native of Indiana, and was 57 years old. The 143d anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine was celebrated in Chicago by a big audience in the Centra Music Hall, Col. R. G. Ingersoll being the speaker of the occasion.

SITTING BULL and his followers are hungry and cold, and they are coming several thousand strong to United States territory prepared to fight, if necessary, for victuals and balm breezes. Iron Pipe, chief of the Gros Ventres, who, with twelve lodges of Nez Percés and Sioux, has arrived in Montana, evidently on a marauding expedition, reports that the Teton chief, with 600 lodges, is now on Milk river, moving south. The savages are said to have suffered dreadfully during the winter from the severe weather and the scarcity of food. Samuel S. Hayes, for many years a leading citizen of Chicago, prominently connected with the public affairs of the city, died a few days ago. He was a native of Nashville, Tenn., and 60 years old.

It is stated that David Dows & Co., of New York, have forty-three agents buying corn in Iowa, and that they have now over 3,000,000 bushels in crib. The St. Louis and San Francisco and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Companies have signed an agreement jointly to build a line from Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, to San Francisco. The road will cost \$25,000,000.

THE SOUTH.

In consequence of Maj. E. A. Burke, State Treasurer of Louisiana and editor of the New Orleans Democrat, asserting in his paper that Maj. Healey, formerly an editor of the same paper, was a liar, and in consequence of the bitter reply made by Healey, a duel was fought by the two "Majors" on the Metairie Ridge, a famous dishing ground near the Crescent City. After firing two shots each friends interposed, and the difficulty was adjusted.

A WAR of races has broken out in Shenandoah county, Va., where the proprietors of several iron furnaces are endeavoring to substitute black for white labor. Several riots have occurred, and the Governor has directed a local militia company to assist the Sheriff in preserving the peace.

HAYWOOD and Wright Rainer, brothers, of Goldsboro, N. C., quarreled about a horse and buggy which they owned in partnership, and Haywood brained his brother with a bar of iron. The murderer fled.

GENERAL.

JAY GOULD has been elected President of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, thus bringing it into the Washburn system.

PROF. JAMES DE MILLE, author of the "Dodge Club" and other well-known works, and one of the most popular writers of the day, died recently at his home in Halifax, N. S. War has been declared between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Union Pacific Railroad.

ADVISED from Alaska report that a bloody war is raging between the native Indian tribes of that far-off land. A Panama dispatch says that De Lesseps has eight working parties—over 180 men—surveying the isthmus for the interoceanic canal.

WASHINGTON.

The bill to organize a Territorial form of government for the Indian Territory will fail, the majority of the sub-committee having it under consideration being opposed to it. In conversation, most of the Democratic Congressmen express themselves unreservedly in favor of an early adjournment. The Secretary of the Interior has notified Indian Commissioner Hayt that his services in that capacity were no longer required. This arbitrary removal is placed upon the ground of "the good of the service," the developments in the recent investigation of charges against Mr. Hayt having been such as to convince Secretary Schurz that the affairs

of the Indian Bureau can be placed in better hands.

GEN. H. V. BOYNTON, author of the criticism upon "Sheeman's Memoirs," which so exasperated the General of the Army a few years ago, has addressed a letter to the Hon. Alexander H. Ramsey, Secretary of War, containing charges and specifications against Gen. W. T. Sherman, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in violating the criminal laws of the District of Columbia, which define and punish the crime of slander. Among the patents issued last week was one to Edison for his recent electric lamp, described as a combination of a carbon receiver made of glass, and conductors passing through the glass, and from which receiver the air is exhausted for the purpose of giving light by incandescence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Vermont and Massachusetts, having raised \$40,000 for a monument in commemoration of John Stark's victory at Bennington, Vt., over the British under Gen. Baum, on the 16th of August, 1777, petition Congress for national recognition, and an appropriation of \$23,000. Gen. Spinner, ex-United States Treasurer, has written a letter in opposition to the proposed offer to refund the debt at less than 4 per cent.

POLITICAL.

GEN. GARFIELD has written a letter, in reply to an inquiry by Ohio State Senator Horr, on the subject of the Presidency, in which he expresses the hope that Ohio will, as a unit, present and press the name of John Sherman to the Chicago Convention on.

THE vacancies in the New York Democratic Committee have been filled by Tilden men, thus securing to the ex-Governor absolute control of the opening proceedings of the State Convention. It is said the Kellyites will send a separate delegation to the National Convention. It is thought that Philadelphia has the best chance for securing the National Democratic Convention.

SEVEN Fusion Senators and twenty-two members of the House presented themselves at the Maine State House, on the 29th inst., and were given seats in the Legislature organized by the Republicans. Their reception was very cordial. Word comes from North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida to the effect that the delegations to the Chicago Convention from those States will be "pledged to Sherman."

THE belief gains ground in New York that Tilden has resolved not to be a candidate before the Democratic National Convention. The assertion is made by a newspaper correspondent at Albany that corroborative evidence to this effect has been obtained within the last few days, and that, while a delegation friendly to him will undoubtedly be chosen, Tilden will thereupon make known publicly his withdrawal from the contest.

A DISPATCH from Augusta, Me., says that P. A. Sawyer, Fusionist Secretary of State, has yielded, and, under protest, given up all the State property in his possession, including the State seal, Council records, election returns, etc.

THE New York Republican State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Convention, will meet at Utica, Feb. 25. The National Democratic Committee has been called to meet at Washington, Feb. 23.

THE Madison (Wis.) Democrat publishes the first and second choice for President of the State officers and clerks, and members of the Senate and Assembly. The whole number of persons interviewed was 133. The first choice was Blaine, 43; Grant, 29; Seymour, 19; John Sherman, 10; E. B. Washburne, 8; Garfield, 5; Tilden, 4; Bayard, 3; Hancock, 1; Edmunds, 1; Hayes, 1; Gen. Sherman, 1; refused to express an opinion, 9; for nominee of the Republican Convention, 2.

FOREIGN.

THE earthquakes in Cuba are causing much alarm among the inhabitants of the island. The Nationalists of the County Mayo, Ireland, have decided to start Michael Davitt and Thomas Brennan, under indictment for sedition, as the candidates of the county for Parliament, on the understanding that if elected they shall not take their seats. The prospects of their election are considered good. A basin of petroleum, said to be as large and rich as the one in Pennsylvania, has been discovered in Hanover, Germany. The death of Mohammed Jan, the Afghan leader, is reported from India. Gen. Garibaldi, in a communication, has thanked King Humbert that Italian laws enabled him to obtain a divorce from a wife with whom he never lived, and to marry the woman who is the mother of his children. The King is said to have sent a cordial reply.

THE lakes of Switzerland are frozen over for the fourth time within a century. Two Americans have been arrested at Naples on a charge of swindling a Russian out of \$5,000 francs. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria and Mary, the niece of the King of Saxony, will shortly be solemnized. It is rumored at Odessa that a Russian transport vessel, having on board 2,000 troops, recently embarked at Astrakhan, and bound for Schakhsar, a port on the eastern side of the Caspian sea, has been caught in a heavy gale and completely wrecked. The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Government bill providing for the suppression of political clubs and for the prohibition of meetings where disturbances are apprehended. One of the famous architects of the world, Edward Middleton Barry, who designed the British House of Parliament and many other important buildings, has just died in London at the age of 50. The people of Ballyharris, Ireland, which was the scene of the recent anti-rail demonstrations, assembled in force and set to work to rebuild a hut from which a tenant had been evicted, and despite the efforts of the constabulary who tried to prevent them, succeeded in reinstating its former occupant. A cable dispatch chronicles the arrival at Havre of a single South American steamer with 10,000 mutton carcasses, preserved in refrigerators.

INFECTIOUS diseases are spreading to an alarming extent in St. Petersburg, the deaths resulting therefrom being 19 per cent. of the entire mortality. The Pope has sent 10,000 francs to Ireland for the relief of the destitute. Three deaths have occurred from starvation in County Louth, Ireland. A Rome dispatch says the Pope's health is causing anxiety. He suffers from fits of shivering and great prostration, but persists in his usual occupations.

YELLOW FEVER has appeared in several places in Brazil, and fears are entertained that it will spread to Rio Janeiro. The steamer Borgore, coal-laden, from Penarth for Gibraltar, foundered when two miles from port. Thirteen of her crew were drowned. The Irish Relief Committee in New York is daily in receipt of information from Ireland of dreadful suffering there. Russia has decided to increase the number of her peace and war forces, the latter by 150,000 men. A rich land-owner, his wife, three daughters, son and two women servants were recently found murdered in their beds, near Barcelona, Spain. The horrible butchery was committed by robbers. The Empress of Austria is fox-hunting in Ireland. The Moors at Fez, Morocco, have at-

tacked the Jews, wounding several. They covered an old man, over 70 years of age, with petroleum and burned him alive amidst shouts of joy. A sensational report comes from Berlin, to the effect that the proposed increase of the German army is only the initial move in a deep-laid plot against France; that the object of filling the army to a war standard is to give France notice that the Socialists, Nihilists, and other orders whose members are opposed to existing governments have reached such a strength in point of numbers that combined action on the part of European nations is necessary. Should France refuse to co-operate with Germany and Russia, war is to be declared against her by the last-named power.

A DISPATCH from Candahar, in Afghanistan, to the London Times, says: "Terrible accounts reach here from without the British lines. It is reported that nearly 2,000 families have been exterminated by Guilaizai, and that seven of the villages of the latter were afterward captured by Hazaras and every soul in them slain."

THE programme of the Executive Committee of the Nihilists has been discovered at St. Petersburg. It states that the only way to obtain the reforms they seek is to overthrow the Government by forcible revolution or conspiracy. The Socialists would transfer the Government to an Assembly elected by all the Russians, irrespective of class.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter was reported back to the Senate on the 27th of January by the Military Committee, with a favorable report; a minority report was also presented. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether, in the settlement of adjustment between the United States and certain railroads, any discrimination has been made in favor of one or more such companies as against others, and if so, what further legislation on the subject is expedient. Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of medical inspectors in the navy to the office of the Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and to remove the disability of the present incumbent. A number of petitions were presented in favor of the Weaver Bounty bill. Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Butler, to incorporate the Cosmo-American Colonization and General Improvement Bureau; by Mr. Coke, providing for the payment of the awards made to the Creek Indians who enlisted in the Federal army, loyal refugees and freedmen; by Mr. Wallace, to increase the pensions of all wounded soldiers of the War of 1812 who now receive less than \$15 per month; by Mr. Logan, to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of durable goods; a joint resolution to increase the officers of the army allowed to be detailed as professors of military science at colleges and universities; by Mr. Teller, to regulate Indian affairs. Mr. Bayard made a carefully-prepared speech upon special matters, taking his anti-slavery resolution as the subject. It was a pronounced hard-money document. In the House, a bill was passed appropriating \$100,000 for a monument at Yorktown, and \$80,000 toward the centenary celebration. A bill passed setting apart for park purposes certain lands in California on which are growing the "red wood" or "big trees"; also, a bill for the relief of certain actual settlers on the Kansas tract and diminished reserved lands in Kansas. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the rules, with the five-minute rule in force.

As soon as the journal was read in the Senate on the 28th of January, Mr. Ferry presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the Senate has received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Zachariah Chandler, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Michigan, and for nearly nineteen years a member of this body. Resolved, That to express some estimate of his eminent services in a long public career, rendered conspicuous by a fearless, patriotic devotion, the business of the Senate be now suspended, that the associates of the deceased Senator may pay fitting tribute to his public and private virtues. Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn. Mr. Ferry then delivered a eulogy upon the public and private life of the deceased at considerable length. The following Senators followed in shorter addresses laudatory of the late Senator from Michigan: Mr. Bayard, Hamlin, Blaine, Logan, Wallace, Conkling, Hoar, Morrill, Ransom, Blair, Cameron and Baldwin. In the House, the Committee on Postoffices and Post-Roads reported a bill declaring all public roads and highways post-roads. After some discussion the vote on the demand for the discussion of the subject was 43 to 41. No quorum. The House passed the following bill: Granting a pension to the widow of Lieut. Hiram H. Benner, and appropriating \$4,100 for the erection of a monument to Gen. Herkimer. The Senate bill appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of a new site for the United States Naval Observatory was taken from the 3-cake table and passed, with an amendment providing that, if practicable, the site shall be on an even degree of longitude west of Greenwich. Mr. Brewer offered a resolution calling on the Supervising Architect of the Treasury for information as to the number of public buildings now in process of erection, or which may have been completed within the last three years, and reasons why such buildings have cost so much. The amount limited by law. Mr. Davis introduced a bill imposing a tax on smoking pipe, etc. The morning hour having expired, the House went into committee of the whole on the revision of the rules. A message was received from the Senate, transmitting the resolutions adopted by that body relative to the late Senator Chandler. Speeches were then made in eulogy of the late Senator by Messrs. Newberry, Williams, Hubbell, Brewer, Conner, Burrows, Hawley, Dunnell, Stone, Keifer, Briggs, Crapo, Barber, Wildets, and Garfield.

A number of petitions upon various subjects were presented to the Senate on the morning of Jan. 29, and a communication was received from the Secretary of War recommending that \$1,600,000 be appropriated in annual installments for the improvement of Harlem river, New York. Bills were introduced: By Mr. Kernan, for an expedition in New York in 1883; by Mr. Johnston, a resolution asking in regard to Venezuela claims, which was adopted; by Mr. Vance, for the restoration of the Executive letter-books of the State of North Carolina; by Mr. Cameron (Wis.), for the relief of the stockholders and other Indians in Wisconsin; by Mr. Ingalls, to graduate the price and disposal of the residue of the Cherokee script lands of Kansas; by Mr. Voorhees, granting railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States. Mr. Gordon submitted a resolution that a committee of Senators be appointed to take into consideration the suit of the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which was adopted. The President nominated Joseph A. Connolly to be United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois. Adjourned to Monday. In the House, consideration was resumed of the bill declaring all public roads and highways post-roads. The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed—yeas, 124; nays, 67. The bill in regard to courts was passed, as to provide that when a State contains more than one district or division every suit not of local nature in the Circuit or District Courts thereof against a single defendant must be brought in the division where he resides, but if there are two or more defendants residing in different districts, it may be brought in either division, and a duplicate writ may be issued against defendants directed to the Marshals of both divisions. In all cases of removal of suits from State to United States courts such removal shall be to United States courts held in the division in which said State courts are held. The House then went into committee of the whole upon the revision of the rules, and consumed the day in discussion.

Following the usual indolent habits of the Senate, that body was not in session on Friday, Jan. 30. In the House, a resolution was intro-

duced by Mr. Orth, to ascertain the practicability of constructing a ship canal from Toledo, Ohio, to the navigable waters of the Wabash river at or near Lafayette, Ind. Mr. Chandlerberger introduced a bill directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to attend the International Sheep and Wool Show to be held in Philadelphia in September next. Mr. Acheson made a personal explanation. Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing a permanent construction fund for the navy. Mr. Buckner introduced a bill requiring the expenditures of the Government in lighter public buildings. The House then resumed consideration of the conference report on the bill providing for Circuit and District Courts at Columbus, Ohio, and, after a short discussion, the report was agreed to. The disabilities of William B. Tallahassee, of Virginia, were removed. On motion of Mr. Hinton, the Senate amendments to the House bill, making appropriations for filling up and draining the ground south of the Capitol grounds were concurred in. The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar.

A warm discussion occurred in the House, on the 31st ult., upon the printing of a petition of Mr. Haralson, a colored man, who contested a seat in the House from Alabama. Haralson sets forth that after the election he endeavored to obtain depositions, but the Mayor of Selma and other persons authorized to take depositions refused to perform their duty. He also alleges that his competitor procured indictments against all witnesses summoned in behalf of the petitioner, and kept them in jail until the time within which the evidence had to be taken expired. Haralson appeals to Congress to investigate the case. The petition was ordered printed. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the names and list of rank of the officers not on duty with their respective regiments. Mr. Neal introduced bills requiring the Washington Gas Company to fix the price of gas; prohibiting the publication of lottery schemes in the District of Columbia. The House at 1 o'clock discontinued public business, when eulogistic addresses were made in memory of Bush Clark, of Iowa. After speeches by Messrs. Price, Bapp, Thompson, Carpenter, Coffroth, Manning, Neal, Bennett and Henderson, the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

In the Senate, Feb. 2, Francis R. Griffith was nominated for Supervisor of the Census of the Sixth district of Indiana, vice William P. Seymour, whose nomination was withdrawn. Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill for reviving and continuing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated money of the Geneva award. In the House, among the bills introduced and referred were the following: By Mr. Phelps, appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of sufferers in Ireland; by Mr. King, for the appointment of a commission of engineers to examine routes of inter-oceanic communication; requesting the President to tender to Peru, Bolivia and Chili the good offices of this Government for the restoration of peace; by Mr. Bland, for the free coinage of the silver dollar; by Mr. Blackburn, providing for the registry or return of any vessel built in foreign countries; by Mr. Coffroth, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the late war who were disabled while in the military service; increasing the pensions for the loss of leg or arm; by Mr. Shelley, for the delivery of letters having insufficient postage; providing for the election of a Congressional Printer; by Mr. Young, to increase the efficiency of the National Board of Health; by Messrs. Cowgill and Culbreth, bills to facilitate transportation between Lake Erie and the navigable waters of the Wabash; by Mr. Brown, proposing a constitutional amendment providing that the House of Representatives shall be composed of 300 members, to be apportioned among the several States as provided in section 2 of article 14 of the amendments to the constitution; by Mr. Bland, for the free coinage of the standard silver dollar; by Mr. Thompson, providing that no claim of a citizen of a State which did not go into rebellion shall be disallowed on account of disloyalty unless it be proven; by Mr. Newberry, amending the Patent laws; giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction of Indian depredations; by Mr. Fort, to put certain articles imported and used in the manufacture of paper, glass and woolen fabrics on the free list, and to reduce the duty on printing paper used for books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers. The bill making appropriations for the improvement of the Susquehanna, Ohio and Tennessee rivers was passed, as was also the bill authorizing the Secretaries of the Interior and War to employ additional clerks for the remainder of the fiscal year, to expedite the settlement of the pension applications. The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Fulton, Phillips and McKinley as visitors to West Point; also the appointment of Mr. Phillips as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor and of Expenditures in the Department of Justice. The House then went into committee of the whole upon revision of the rules, to defeat a vote upon Mr. Weaver's greenback resolutions. On rising, a recess was taken till evening for the purpose of listening to Mr. Farnell.

THE UTE INVESTIGATION.

Resume of the Testimony Taken by the House Committee on Indian Affairs.

Miss Josie Meeker's testimony before the committee was to the effect that the Indians were incited to the outbreak by their intense native aversion to take on civilized modes of life. They argued that, if once they began to plow the land and raise stock, they would be expected to continue in the new life. Their young men would grow up with no taste for the chase and the wild, savage life which has characterized them for centuries. Another hardship would be the stoppage of Government annuities, which is now the sweetest boon to the Indians of Colorado. Thornburgh may have acted with too great precipitancy, and his campaign threw the Utes into great consternation.

Miss Meeker said that a good many of the soldiers were furiously drunk at the time of the Thornburgh fight. There were barrels of whiskey in the vicinity to which the soldiers had full access. At the time of the massacre of her father the Indians were in liquor. She denied that the exchange of the 15,000 acres for 7,000 acres by the Southern Utes could have furnished the pretext for the outrage, because the White River Utes lost nothing by the exchange. More than that, they professed to be glad that their Southern brethren had been outwitted. "If you had held on to your land as we do, you would not now suffer," said they, in derision. She also disposed of the story of the Fort Rawlins affair, wherein it is alleged by Leeds and Gen. Fisk that the Indians were deprived of food and clothing for a long time. She said that this never affected the White River Utes in the least, and that they never made it the basis of a complaint.

Gov. Pitkin, of Colorado, testified that, to the best of his belief, the cause of the Ute outbreak was the antipathy of the savages to work and the fear which they entertained that with the advance of civilization they would be compelled to abandon the chase and work the soil for a living. Gov. Pitkin stated that the charges made against Meeker by the Indians were that he was trying to educate their children, to induce them to cultivate the soil, and was plowing up their land for cultivation. They did not complain of his injustice or dishonesty, nor did they charge that the citizens of Colorado had trespassed on their land or infringed upon their rights in any way, but simply that Meeker was carrying out the instructions of the Interior Department in asking them to adopt the customs of civilized life. The Indians, said the Governor, would neither stay on their reservation nor entertain the idea that they were bound to do so. They wandered all over the State and set forests on fire for the purpose of driving game into the parks, where they slaughter them wantonly, not for any benefit to themselves, but to injure the whites, who set great value on game. He also testified that the Indians wantonly destroyed timber of their reservation because they knew it was valuable to the whites.

An interesting French blue-book has been found, showing that the Jesuits, though thrice expelled from France, hold prosperous establishments in fifty-one of its eighty-one departments.

SENATE EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

Synopsis of the Testimony Elicited by the Voorhees Committee.

Charles H. Otty was cross-examined by the Republican members of the committee, and acknowledged that Mendenhall was the only Republican in Washington who advised colonizing Indians with negroes from the South; said that Perry Williams and Evans were the only colored men he knew to be engaged in inducing colored men to leave North Carolina. Otty also stated his belief that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were furnishing money to pay the traveling expenses of these men. He believed the intelligent people of North Carolina, black and white, Democrats and Republicans, were opposed to this exodus. F. A. Boitz, of Goldsboro, N. C., said it was difficult to assign a reason for the exodus of the colored people from North Carolina. It certainly was not on account of oppression. M. T. Lewman, Sheriff of Putnam county, Ind., and a resident of Greencastle, Ind., was sworn, and produced a printed circular which he obtained from one of the North Carolina emigrants after he had arrived at Greencastle. This circular, which had been circulated quite extensively among the colored people of North Carolina, urged them to come to Indiana, setting forth the attractions of that State.

Sheriff Lowman, of Greencastle, Ind., in his cross-examination, stated that he met and had an interview with a colored man named Heath, who came on a mail-car from Washington to Greencastle. He had letters to Judge Martindale and Col. Holloway, prominent Indiana Republicans. One reason for the colored people leaving North Carolina was to better their condition, and another reason was that their friends in Washington desired as many of them as possible to get out of North Carolina and into Indiana before the census was taken, about May 1, so as to decrease the representation of North Carolina and increase that of Indiana. Ten thousand intended to come. Heath supposed when he was making these statements he (Lewman) was a Republican. He said the Republicans had proposed to pay half the expenses of the trip. The Sheriff stated that the negroes overstocked the labor market of Greencastle, and, therefore, created ill-feeling. One man had his barn burned for hiring some of these immigrants. He thought no objection would be made to immigrants who could support themselves.

R. K. Morris, a real-estate agent of Indianapolis, testified that, to his belief, there is abundant room and ample opportunity for industrial employment in that State for a large number of colored immigrants, and that he had no knowledge of the present immigration being a political movement. Thomas Mills (Republican), of Indianapolis, testified that he remarked to "the boys," when the North Carolina colored people first began to arrive at Indianapolis: "We want 20,000 blacks, and not women and children." Mr. Voorhees—You wanted them to vote? Witness—Yes, we wanted them to vote. Mr. Voorhees—Well, that's a square answer. You thought if you had them you could "politically" play us? Witness—Yes, we thought if we had them we could get away with you everlastingly. Mr. Voorhees—But they brought a good many women and children with them? Witness—Yes, they overdone the thing on women and children; but we thought it would be a good thing to scatter them around on cheap lands. Mr. Voorhees—In close counties? Witness—Well, yes; in close counties. Mr. Voorhees—State whether these views, which you have given so frankly, are shared by your party in Indiana. Witness replied that he thought they were, to a great extent, concurred in by individual members of the party, but he did not know of any party organization or party effort to draw negroes to Indiana. He believed the colored people had not a fair chance to vote, or at least were likely to be "counted out" in North Carolina, and it was only right to give them a chance in Indiana.

A BRIDAL party in a St. Louis Justice's office lacked the bridegroom. He had quarreled with the bride, and, after waiting an hour beyond the appointed time, she told her friends that he probably did not mean to come at all. Thereupon an old admirer offered to take the missing man's place. The woman hesitated, but fifteen minutes of vigorous courtship won her consent, and the ceremony was performed.

GERTY HOSMER, a 15-year-old girl of Leadville, secretly got married to two fellows, and then killed herself with poison because her parents criticised her.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	.....	\$7 75	@10 50
HOGS	.....	4 90	@ 5 20
COTTON	.....	12 1/2	@ 13
WHEAT—Superfine	.....	4 00	@ 5 40
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 43	@ 1 45
CORN—Western Mixed	.....	47	@ 49
OATS—Mixed	.....	47	@ 49
RYE—Western	.....	90	@ 91
PORK—Mess.	.....	12 00	@12 75
LARD	.....	7 1/4	@ 8

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	4 75	@ 5 35
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 35	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair	.....	4 10	@ 4 80
HOGS	.....	4 30	@ 4 75
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.	.....	6 50	@ 7 35
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	.....	5 75	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	.....	1 18	@ 1 19
No. 3 Spring	.....	1 01	@ 1 04
CORN—No. 2	.....	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2	.....	33	@ 34
RYE—No. 2	.....	47	@ 49
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	74	@ 75
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.....	79	@ 80
Eggs—Fresh	.....	13	@ 14
PORK—Mess.	.....	12 00	@12 25
LARD	.....	7	@ 7 1/4

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 19	@ 1 20
No. 2	.....	1 17	@ 1 18
CORN—No. 2	.....	37	@ 38
OATS—No. 2	.....	32	@ 33
RYE—No. 1	.....	69	@ 70
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	69	@ 70

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall	.....	1 22	@ 1 23
CORN—Mixed	.....	34	@ 35
OATS—No. 2	.....	36	@ 37
RYE	.....	72	@ 73
PORK—Mess.	.....	12 50	@12 70
LARD	.....	7	@ 7 1/4

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT	.....	1 27	@ 1 28
CORN	.....	43	@ 43
OATS	.....	39	@ 40
RYE	.....	85	@ 86
PORK—Mess.	.....	12 75	@12 90
LARD	.....	7 1/4	@ 7 1/2

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—Amber Michigan	.....	1 27	@ 1 28
No. 2 Red	.....	1 23	@ 1 29
CORN—No. 2	.....	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2	.....	37	@ 38

DETROIT.

WHEAT—Choice	.....	6 00	@ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.....	1 23	@ 1 24
No. 1 Amber	.....	1 23	@ 1 23
CORN—No. 1	.....	44	@ 45
OATS—Mixed	.....	40	@ 41
BARLEY (per cental)	.....	1 10	@ 1 55
PORK—Mess.	.....	13 50	@13 75

INDIANAPOLIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.....	1 22	@ 1 29
CORN	.....	41	@ 42
OATS	.....	38	@ 39
PORK—Mess.	.....	14 50	@15 00

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

MR. J. C. FLOOD has just bestowed a pleasant little amount of pin-money on his daughter, Miss Jennie Flood; he has registered \$2,500,000 in United States bonds in her name. This gift provides for her an income of \$100,000 a year.

WHEN the Emperor of China goes to bed he is attended by eight servants who sit by his bedside, and sixteen who crawl underneath. These servants are not allowed to cough, sneeze, or even let their aching knee-joints crack, on penalty of instant execution.

THE glass factories at Pittsburgh, Pa., which have been running at barely living rates for several years, now have all they can do to keep up with orders, and have raised prices 10 and 25 per cent. on window-glass and table-ware.

MR. JOHN FORTUNE, of Fond du Lac, Wis., recently became the father of twin girls. When he first looked upon the new-comers he smiled a sort of ghastly smile and remarked, "Well, I suppose it's all right, for it is said Miss Fortunes never come singly."

ANDREW BREEDING, a member of a Revenue Collector's posse, in Tennessee, should participate in the next go-as-you-please pedestrian match. While on a raid, recently, he was captured by a party of moonshiners, but, escaping soon after, he ran, pursued by the crooks, a distance of thirty-five miles in seven hours, and finally eluded them.

It is related of Gen. Grant that when a lad he was standing quietly in a group of boys one day, when a big boy threatened to whip another much smaller than himself. Grant said nothing until the aggressor proceeded to put his threats into execution; then he stepped forward, rolled up his sleeves, and observed that if there was any fighting to be done it could be done with him. "I'll take the licking," said Grant. And the big boy retreated.

THEODORE TILTON was to lecture at Parsons, Kan., and the committee was at the station to receive him. They stepped up to the long-haired gentleman and welcomed him with much enthusiasm and ceremony. The long-haired gentleman appeared surprised and said: "I don't know what you mean by this, but I can remove any wart or bunion in thirty minutes, without pain, or forfeit my reputation." The committee had taken a "corn doctor" for T. T.

THE faculty of Harvard College have greatly offended the lady students by prohibiting them from entering the class for the study of the Chinese language, which is now taught there. Why should they not be allowed to enter this class as well as any other is best known to the college authorities; but no explanation is given, and those most interested are exceedingly angry about it. There seems to be considerable "Sex in Education" in old Harvard yet.

GERMANY has a standing army of 410,000 men already, and now it is proposed to add to it 20,000 more. It is producing an uncomfortable feeling in Germany, whose people must supply all the soldiers and pay all the expenses, and it is looked upon with jealousy and distrust by the other European powers who think it portends mischief. It costs the empire about \$90,000,000 annually to support the army on a peace footing, and the proposed increase will add \$4,000,000 more, besides about \$7,000,000 for outfit for the new soldiers. If Germany does this it will necessitate a similar increase of the armies of Russia, France and Austria, and the thoughts of the people will be turned to war, and war will be the outcome.

THE Ohio Legislature is looking after the health of the people by passing stringent bills punishing tradesmen who adulterate food. One of the bills recently introduced provides that all artificial butter shall have an analysis of its ingredients stamped upon the package in which it is offered for sale. That would be pretty tough on a good deal of real butter in the market, and would drive some dealers out of the business. It would be a good and wholesome provision, however, to require every package of sugar, tea, ground coffee, spices, baking powder,

etc., to be properly branded with the analysis of the ingredients, wholesome and poisonous, of which it is composed. The adulteration of food and drink is one of the crying hygienic evils of modern times.

A DECISION of interest and importance touching the liabilities of railroad companies for goods destroyed by fire while in transit was lately rendered by Judge McKennan in the United States Court at Pittsburgh. Suit was brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover the value of goods destroyed in freight cars by the incendiary fires during the riots of July, 1877, in Pittsburgh, and the court held that the company was not shown to be guilty of any negligence such as to impair the clause in the bill of lading excepting liability of the company for freight lost by fire, and the ruling was, therefore, that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. This was a test case, and will, in effect, put an end to many similar suits growing out of the same cause.

THE MAINE MUDDLE.

The Supreme Court of Maine rendered a decision on Jan. 27 covering the questions submitted to them by the Fusion Legislature. As was anticipated, the decision affirmed the validity of the Republican Legislature, and was adverse to the Fusionists upon every point. The opinion, which is signed by all the members of the court, concludes with these words: "A legally-organized Legislature being now in existence and exercising its constitutional functions, it follows that no convention of members-elect of either house can exist which can be treated as a nucleus for another organization. Two Governments claiming to be in existence as valid and entitled to obedience of the people, both cannot rightfully exist at the same time; but one Government can be recognized and obeyed. The responsibility and solemn duty are imposed upon us to determine which is entitled to judicial recognition. We, therefore, after due deliberation and consideration of all matters involved, affirm and declare our judgment to be that the Senate whose presiding officer is Hon. Joseph A. Locke, and the House of Representatives, whose presiding officer is Hon. George E. Weeks, constitute the legal and constitutional Legislature of the State."

The Fusion Legislature, after a prolonged secret session, adjourned on the 28th of January, to meet the first Wednesday in August next. Many of the members go home not to return here before that date; others go back to the people of their districts to abide by their decision as to joining or remaining out of the State House Legislature, while still others have taken their seats among their Republican brethren. The Republicans at once removed the militia from the State House. The Fusion Gov. Smith has gone home, and the "war" is considered at an end.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

Following is a statement of the public debt on Feb. 1, 1890:	
Six-per-cent. bonds.....	\$270,245,550
Five-per-cent. bonds.....	506,466,350
Four-and-a-half-per-cent. bonds.....	250,000,000
Four-per-cent. bonds.....	738,776,150
Reunding certificates.....	2,069,800
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000
Total coin bonds.....	\$1,781,536,850
Matured debt.....	12,022,455
Legal tenders.....	346,742,556
Certificates of deposit.....	12,635,000
Fractional currency.....	15,098,749
Gold and silver certificates.....	19,461,010
Total without interest.....	\$394,510,005
Total debt.....	\$2,176,046,855
Total interest.....	16,327,118
Cash in treasury.....	203,742,268
Debtless cash in the treasury.....	\$2,000,784,240
Decrease during January.....	11,014,263
Decrease since June 30, 1889.....	26,535,015
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Interest due and unpaid.....	\$3,323,031
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	12,092,445
Interest thereon.....	934,083
Gold and silver certificates.....	19,461,010
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	12,635,000
Cash balance available Jan. 1, 1890.....	203,742,268
AVAILABLE ASSETS	
Cash in treasury.....	\$203,742,268
Bonds issued to Pacific railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....	64,028,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	238,117
Interest paid by United States.....	45,651,155
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....	13,856,094
Balance of interest paid United States.....	22,065,061

The Case of Fitz John Porter.

The minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs, consisting of A. G. McCook, of New York; B. F. Marsh, of Illinois, and Thomas M. Browne, of Indiana, in their report to Congress on the Fitz John Porter case, oppose the proposition of the majority of the committee that Porter be restored to his rank and pay. They say: "His trial was held within a month of the battle of Manassas, and when witnesses who were present on the side of the national forces were easily obtained. The movements of the armies were fresh in the minds of those interested. The court was composed of men eminent in their profession, six of them graduates of West Point, some intimate personal friends of accused, and some have become equally eminent in civil life, and nothing has been shown to convince us that they were not honestly anxious to do justice in accordance with their oaths, without partiality, favor, or affection. They conclude that Porter was without excuse for having remained so long inactive in the presence of the enemy with two fine divisions while a great battle was being fought in his vicinity, and that had he acted as he should have done, by freeing the rest of the Union line, he would probably have prevented the reverse which the latter sustained at the close of the day. The committee say they have concluded to recommend the passage of a joint resolution removing so much of Fitz John Porter's sentence as prohibits him from holding any office of profit or trust under the Government."

THE practical joking too common in French institutions on the admission of a neophyte has led to a painful incident at Angers. A youth named Guyot, on entering the Ecole des Arts et Metiers, was so squeezed against a table, or between two tables, that he was taken home hopelessly ill, and died in four days.

SABBATH READING.

The Book.

Gallery of sacred pictures manifold.
A minister rich in holy effluvia.
And beating on tabernacle and frieze
The hieroglyphic oracles of old.
Alone its terms of antediluvian age
And the low chance side-lights half acquaint
The eye with shrines of prophet, bard and saint
Their golden tablets traced in holy writ!
But only when on form and word obscure
Falls from above the white supernal light
We read the mystic characters aright.
And light in forms the silent peristyle,
Until we pause at last, awe-held, before
The one ineffable face, love, wonder, and adore.
—Whittier.

A Positive Christianity.

I once had a conversation with an intelligent infidel, who stared me in the face while he asked me if I was positive that my Christianity was true; to which I replied that I had not a doubt, and that the evidence was fixed in my heart; to which he replied that it had always been a difficult thing for him to believe a doctrine that was a matter of so much uncertainty to so many who call themselves Christians. "Well," said he, "I am in the habit of asking Christians whether they have the assurance that the Lord is with them, and when they answer in the affirmative their faces betray them, and look as though they had been caught in the act of stealing. And, for my part, I never can be a Christian as long as I find such poor representatives of Christianity. Why, sir, it is the rarest thing that I can find a man that is positive; and, therefore, there must be something wrong. When a business man makes himself known to me as such, he does not say, 'I think I am a member of such and such a firm,' 'I hope I am thus and so.' I do not question his veracity, and rarely think it necessary to ask him for any papers to prove it, because he is positive about it; but the usual answer to my plain question is, 'I hope so,' 'I am trying to be,' 'I used to be,' or 'would like to be.' Suppose I was appointed Prime Minister to some foreign state, and my business was to represent the interests of the United States of America, would I leave any room in the mind of the Governor as to the genuineness of my mission? If the Bible is true, and you are the representatives of its blessings, why are you ashamed to own it?"

I was not just then prepared for such a sermon from this celebrated infidel. Although he did not seem to doubt my statement, yet he taught me a lesson I will not soon forget, and that lesson was the awful responsibility of professing Christians.—*Advocate of Christian Holiness.*

"All Things Are Now Ready."

From age to age the call is still the same. As one generation sweeps another off the stage—some heading, some despoiling, some not even hearing the benignant invitation, it is still repeated: "All things are now ready." Yes, at whatever moment the poor, sin-sick, starved, exhausted sinner first begins to feel his want, and turns his dim and haggard eyes toward that scene of splendor and festivity, before unknown or madly disregarded—however untimely the appeal may seem—though the prayer be breathed at midnight, in the dark, from the beggar's hovel, the field of battle, or the dungeon, or the scaffold—the response is still the same: "Come, for all things are now ready." The resort to this supply can never be too early; it should never be too late. It can never be too early; for the soul is never without consciousness of want—a restless craving for enjoyments, better than the best it has experienced. It should never be too late—as it is, alas! too late for thousands—because all things are now ready; and when all things are now ready, and the opportunity afforded of securing them but transient, it is self-destruction to refuse acceptance—it is folly, it is madness even to postpone it.—*J. A. Alexander*

Religious Notions.

Notions about religion may grow up in people's heads as hair grows on them—without any feeling.

Much that we cannot ask of man, we are, O! so glad, if any wise and friendly man will offer.

Whoever examines and enjoys a Scripture story feels that he is brought nearer to God thereby.

Whatever, innocently interesting the mind, fills the heart with pure affectionate feeling serves for edification.

Christ has both to make Himself desired as a guest, and to persuade those who already desire Him that He is most willing to come.

It is quite natural and very useful that there should be much homely and simple narrative in the Bible. This makes us feel that "salvation" comes to the house; and does not merely wait in the church till we go to it.

The Evangelical narratives domesticate the "Gospel" in our souls; the dignified truth becomes affable, yet remains dignified; and we love what we revere, because it is so familiar with us.—*Rev. T. T. Lynch.*

The Reporter.

A man falls from the scaffold. The reporter hastens to the spot and pushes his way to the man's side. "My life voyage is nearly ended," whispered the dying man, as he held the reporter's hand. "My soul, like an unfinished craft, is being swept from its earthly mooring and carried out into the great, pathless ocean of eternity. Oh, how unprepared I am for this journey! How my spirit shirks from embarking on that silent, solemn sea! I have a wife and beautiful child who will mourn my absence; and now that I see no future, nothing but the dark, impenetrable shadow of death, which will soon hide me from earthly eyes, the world looks more beautiful, and I long—oh, how I long to stay. Good-by. Good

—farewell. Pre—prepare for this—"Courage! courage!" whispered the reporter, while tears as big as hickory-nuts chased each other down his nose; "but—business is business." "Courage!" he whispered; "how—how do you spell your name?"—*Exchange.*

"Proposing" in Texas.

They manage these things differently in Texas. This is how a fond couple come to an understanding, according to one who pretends to know. He sits on one side of the room in a big white rocking chair; she on the other side, in a little white oak rocking chair. A long-eared deer hound is by his side, a basket of sewing by hers. Both the young people rock incessantly. He sighs heavily and looks out of the west window at a myrtle tree; she sighs lightly and gazes out of the east window at the turnip patch. At last he remarks:

"This is mighty good weather for cotton picking."

"'Tis that," the lady responds, "if we only had any to pick."

The rocking continues.

"What's your dog's name?" asks she.

"Coony!" Another sigh—broken stillness.

"What's he good for?"

"What's he good for?" says he abstractedly.

"Your dog, Coony."

"For fetching 'possums.' Silence for half an hour.

"He looks like a deer hound."

"Who?"

"Coony."

"He is, but he's sort o' bellowed, an' gettin' old an' slow, an' he ain't no count on a cold trail."

In the quiet ten minutes that ensues she takes two stitches in her quilt, a gorgeous affair made after the pattern called "Rose of Sharon."

"Your ma raising many chickens?"

"Forty-odd."

Then more rocking, and somehow the big rocking chair and the little rocking chair are jammed side by side, and rocking is impossible.

"Makin' quilts?" he observes.

"Yes," she replies, brightening up, for she is great on quilts. "I've just finished a gorgeous 'Eagle of Brazil,' a 'Setting Sun,' and a 'Nation's Pride.' Have you ever saw the 'Yellow Rose of the Prairie'?"

"No."

More silence. Then he says:

"Do you love cabbage?"

"I do that."

Presently his hand is accidentally placed on hers, of which she does not seem to be at all aware. Then he suddenly says:

"I see a great mind to bite you."

"What have you a great mind to bite me for?"

"Kase you won't have me."

"Kase you ain't axed me."

"Well' now, I ax you."

"Then now I has you."

Coony dreams he hears a sound of kissing, and next day the young man goes after a marriage license.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Lord Fairfax.

Thomas, Lord Fairfax, whose remains lie under a marble slab in the Episcopal Church, in Winchester, Va., said when he heard of Washington's triumph at Yorktown: "Take me to bed, Joe; it is time for Fairfax to die!" He had looked upon Washington as his protégé, and, being himself a staunch royalist, it cut him to the core to see the young Virginian champion the colonist's rights.

Two or three traditions of this eccentric nobleman are preserved at Millwood, Va. He was a "fine Oxford scholar, a member of Addison's Club, and the author of two or three numbers of the *Spectator*." According to tradition, he left England disappointed in an affair of the heart and buried his sorrows in the furthest part of his "ancestral woods." Near the present village of White Post, near Millwood, and which derived its appellation from a large white post that was planted here by him as a guide to his dwelling, he built "Greenway Court," and there spent the last thirty years of his life, dying in the year of 1782, shortly after the surrender of Yorktown. Millwood is an interesting place. It was so named from the two large stone mills which Gen. Dan Morgan made his Hessian prisoners build there. The mills are still standing and grind 80,000 bushels of grain a year. Henry Harrison, President Harrison's private secretary, lives near there, as does Col. Richard Henry Lee. The latter is a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a first cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. He is a lawyer of considerable repute.

Disadvantages of Being a Gentleman.

An American strolled into an English commercial inn, such as is reserved for commercial travelers, or "drummers," only. The parlors of such inns are patented to this nomadic class. Our American friend found the parlor empty, and sat down in it and ordered a glass. In a few minutes a man entered, tipped his head, and said curtly, "What line?"

"Line?" inquired the American. "I don't understand you."

The man stared at our friend an instant, and exclaimed, with a countenance between resentment and awe, "I beg pardon, but you are a gentleman?"

"I hope I am," replied the American.

"Here, here! Landlord—landlord, I say, turn this person out! He's a gentleman!"

A YOUNG man in Bridgeport, Va., thus answered an invitation from a lady to attend a leap-year party: "Dear Miss, yours reserved—I tumble."

MICHIGAN NEWS.

MICHIGAN was 43 years old on Jan. 26.

EX-AUDITOR GEN. D. L. CASE, of Michigan, is raising peanuts.

A BOY was born in Kalamazoo lately without any arms. Mr. and Mrs. George Downer are the parents.

A FAITHFUL house dog saved a young girl in Jackson county from outrage, the other day, and the tramp was arrested.

THE total out-put of iron ore from the iron districts of Lake Superior during the year 1879 was 1,414,182 tons, valued at \$6,423,539.50.

EX-GOV. BAGLEY has made a pleasing innovation in the celebration of silver weddings by distributing \$500 in silver coin among five charitable institutions in the State.

PROPOSALS for the location of the new Reform School for Girls are to be received by the newly-appointed board until April 1, no place that has any State institution at present being allowed to compete.

THE Detroit News has a correspondent who is full of faith that there is to be a ship-canal completed from Lake Michigan to the Detroit river, and, as a consequence of its construction, he expects Detroit to become a really great commercial metropolis.

JACKSON Patriot: A coal bed four feet nine inches in thickness and supposed to cover an area of 600 acres is awaiting development in the neighborhood of the Brown school-house, Rives township. The mineral is said to be of excellent quality, or is so regarded by blacksmiths and others who have used it.

THE Grand Lodge of Michigan Masons elected the following officers for the ensuing year: G. M., John W. McGrath; D. G. M., O. L. Spaulding; S. G. W., J. W. B. Curtis; J. G. W., C. F. Bellows; G. Treasurer, Rufus Landon; G. Secretary, W. P. Innes; G. Lecturer, Arthur M. Clark. The lodge adjourned to meet at Detroit a year hence.

GEN. DWIGHT MAY, a leading member of the Michigan bar since 1850, died at his residence in Kalamazoo a few days ago. For several years Gen. May has been a sufferer from poor health, and in the preparation and trial of the case of Newcomer vs. Dr. Van Deusen he overworked to such a degree that he brought on a sickness that ended his life. In 1861 deceased entered the army as a Captain, and in 1865 was promoted to be Colonel of the Twelfth Michigan infantry. In 1866 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and in 1868 Attorney General, which last office he held two terms.

A College Wag.

In a certain college, under Presbyterian auspices, not a hundred miles from New York, it is a rule that the students shall attend church at least once each Sunday, either in the college chapel or some other church in town which they shall designate, and for non-attendance satisfactory reasons must be given. Of course, on Monday mornings, when these reasons are called for, much ingenuity and some fun are brought out. In one of these interviews, Prof. L—, asked a student, "Mr. C—, where did you attend church yesterday?"

Mr. C— replied, "The First Church, sir."

The professor, looking a little surprised, said, "Are you not aware, Mr. C—, that there was no service at the First Church yesterday?"

This was a poser, but was coolly met by, "I mean, professor, the first church I came to."

A general laugh followed, and somehow the young gentleman got rescued. *Harper's Magazine.*

A Good Letter.

The best of all letters is that which conveys the most information in the fewest possible words. A lack of spontaneity destroys the charm of a letter. Ladies have two favorite epistolary manias in their ordinary correspondence, namely, writing across lines and indulging in postscripts, to say nothing of their almost universal practice of underlining words—this is a confession of weakness. Among celebrated letters is a brief one which occurs to us, while we write, from the pen of the Italian poet, Politian, to a friend: "I had a great grief, and I have a great joy—because you were sick, and because you have recovered." How brief and how significant! This letter stands as a model to all letter-writers.

Thoughts.

When you bury an old animosity, never mind putting up a tombstone.

Worrying will wear the richest life to shreds.

A sweet temper is to the household what sunshine is to trees and flowers.

Everything we meet with here below is more or less infectious. If we live habitually among good and pleasant people, we inevitably will imbibe something of their disposition, says J. A. St. John.

AFTER the ceremony had been performed at a Fall River wedding, a former husband of the bride presented himself. He had been away four years, and she had supposed herself a widow. He offered to leave her to the new husband if she would give him her child, and she closed the bargain on that basis.

GEN. GRANT ranks Sheridan with the greatest soldiers of all times, and is very fond of him.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7. 1880.

WAR.

The Washington correspondent asserts that there is a prospect of a war between this country and the European powers. The following extract from the speech of Senator Bayard on his finance resolution would seem to bear out the fears expressed of such a calamity:

"There is no cloud of war now upon the horizon, but who can tell when it may arise? The scheme of uniting the two great oceans by a canal across the isthmus on the southern border of this continent is one of world-wide importance, and the heart of every American proclaims that it is to be under the control of the government of the United States. Our power may be questioned, but it will be maintained. Every counsel of wisdom, therefore exhorts us to 'seize the day,' and in time of peace prepare for war, for it is the surest mode to avert it."

This, certainly is not a light and thoughtless utterance. Senator Bayard is not capable of any such trifling. De Lesseppe's operations are in bold defiance of the Monroe doctrine, and will surely lead to trouble if we propose to stand by that doctrine. Thus the cloud that is no larger than a man's hand to-day, may grow large enough within one year to appall the stoutest heart.

STEAMBOATS AND RAILROADS.

The *Free Press* says: Information received from Milwaukee is to the effect that at the recent visit of Alfred White, Assistant General Manager, George Jerome, Solicitor, and Thomas Tanty, Assistant General Freight Agent, arrangements were concluded for the use of the present buildings of the Union Steamboat Company in that city by the Transit Line. Capt. A. C. Goodrich will supply the Grand Haven line with steamers after April 1. The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Company's contract with the Northwestern Transportation Company expires March 31, and Capt. Goodrich will place upon the route after that date the Deperre and Menominee, propellers, which will leave port every evening. This arrangement will continue until the railroad company obtains boats of its own. It is in contemplation to build very large freight and passenger propellers for the night voyages and uncommonly swift sidewheel steamers for the day voyage. The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Company would then be prepared to send out from Grand Haven through trains twice a day, something very much to be desired. From the same paper we learn that a company has been formed in Ohio to build a railroad from Columbus in that state to Grand Haven, Mich. The proposed railroad will pass through the counties of Franklin, Hancock, Wood, Henry, Fulton and Williams, in Ohio, and the capital will be \$1,000,000, in shares of \$50 each. The people of Forest, Napoleon, Deshler, and McComb, O., are worked up and feel hopeful the project will be carried out. This is the Michigan and Ohio railroad that is already graded from Grand Haven to Grandville.

Heine Practicing Homoeopathy.

When Heinrich Heine was travelling with his wife in the south of France, the violinist Ernst intrusted to his care a superb Lyons sausage, to be presented to a common friend, a homoeopathic doctor at Paris.

The way was long, and the travelers became hungry. No provisions were obtainable, and finally Mme. Heine, being tempted of the devil's appetite, took of the sausage a wee, wee piece, and did eat. Heine tasted it, too, and lo! it was very good.

The unhappy sausage proved a delightful, but constantly diminishing companion, and when they reached Paris there was very little of it left. Heine seized his razor, sliced off a fragment rather thinner than a postage stamp and inclosed it in a letter, thus conceived—

"Your learned demonstrations, my dear doctor, have convinced us of the wonderful efficacy of a thousandth and millionth part of a Lyons sausage—whence our friend Ernst requested me to convey to you with his compliments. If homoeopathy is true it will produce upon you the same effect as the whole sausage."

"Sainted Hahnemann!" exclaimed the doctor; "I wish Heine was sick and I was his doctor, and an allopath!"

For the *Holland City News*.

Mr. Editor:—The following errors occurred in my article of last week:

1st column, 14th line: after 'higher life' there ought to be added, as a 'final, useful and necessary institution in society.'

The first quotation from Rev. Beardslee's address ought to read: 'rough block from the quarry,' and 'worthy of the great Master above.'

The fourth quotation ought to read: 'to justify our existence.'

The eighth quotation "we work upon thoughts and principles," and while operating Masons "used merely the hand," Speculative

Masons "prefer to use the brain and the heart."

2nd column, 2nd paragraph from bottom: object instead of objects, light instead of lights, intended instead of interceded.

Last quotation, last column, should read: worshippers of Deity under every form.

By making the above corrections you will greatly oblige.

Yours respectfully,

T. KREPP.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 3rd, 1880.

THE furniture in the Public School buildings in this city which were destroyed by fire Jan. 29, 1880, was insured at Mr. H. D. Post's agency, by the Scottish Commercial Insurance Company, of Glasgow, Scotland. Feb. 5th, 1880, in one week after the fire occurred, the loss was adjusted and paid, by Mr. Henry B. Anderson, special agent, to our entire satisfaction. On behalf of the Board of Education of the city of Holland, we desire to publicly acknowledge the promptness and fairness with which the Scottish Commercial Insurance Company has fulfilled its obligations to our Board.

JOHN DIKEMA, President,
C. DOESBURG, Secretary.
HOLLAND, Feb. 5th, 1880.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$300 per year, total, \$1,800—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N.Y."

PERSONAL.—Mr. Isaac B. Hasbuck, of Skanateles, N. Y., writes: I have been troubled with bronchitis for years, and Thomas' Electric Oil is the only medicine that would ever take effect; one dollar's worth of it has entirely cured me. I have used it for several other affections, and have always found it to have the best results. After once using the Electric Oil, no one will be without it. It is more fully described in regular advertisement see another column. Sold by D. R. Meengr, Holland, Mich.

A cow in Orange county recently broke through a fence, threw an Erie train from the track, killed the engineer and destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property, yet the owner of the animal sued for its value, and a jury gave him the sum which he demanded.

AND Thomas' Electric Oil should be applied immediately. For rheumatism, neuralgia lame back, contraction of the muscles &c., the Electric Oil is unequalled. It is equally good for burns and scalds, chilblains, frost bites, sprains and bruises. For galls, ringbones, lameness swellings, scratches, windgalls, &c., it is the horse owner's best friend. Sold by D. R. Meengr.

A DETECTIVE of Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday morning discovered and secured President Lincoln's walking-stick, which was stolen from his box at the theatre on the night of the assassination.

THE wonderful simplicity of the Harris & Smith Safety Lamp renders it all the more popular. People wonder why it was not thought of before. Had it been known years ago thousands of valuable lives would have been saved. Better late than never. It is now sold by all lamp stores.

Two miles of railroad have been built on the ice, crossing the St. Lawrence River at Montreal. The ties and stringers are laid flat, and then water is pumped between them to freeze, thus making a solid bed.

AMUSEMENTS.—Theatre goes and all such as keep late hours are very liable to contract a severe Cough or Cold. A safe and reliable cure is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. The price is only 25 cents.

At the New Year's reception the Emperor of Germany's sword slipped out of the sheath, which he threw into a corner, observing at the same time to the ambassadors, with a sad smile, "Gentlemen, I trust that this is not a presage of evil."

Special Notices.

CALL and see our latest novelty in boneless Codfish. It is the best kind, pressed in square blocks—like brick. For sale cheap at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

Take Notice.

Whereas I am not accustomed to send statements of account, I respectfully request all those who owe me an account of longer standing than one year to come and settle within sixty days. All the remaining accounts after that time will be placed in the hands of requisite authority to collect the same.

Respectfully,

52-tf R. A. SCHOOTEN, M. D.

Just received at Harrington's a fresh supply of Mackerel in kits. The finest in the market, at

E. J. HARRINGTON.

OWING to the press of business I will have to abandon my office hours, as previously announced, and will henceforth keep my office at my residence on Eighth street, near Chicago railroad track.

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

51-2w.

A COMPLETE assortment of Spectacles to suit the different qualities and ages of sight, just received, at

J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

A FRESH supply of all kinds of candy just received at

L. T. KANERS.

Go try the new barber! Mr. Charles Harmon has opened a new barber shop next door to the Phoenix hotel in the place formerly occupied as a saloon. Mr. Harmon will take especial pains to suit his customers by giving them artistic treatment. He will pay especial attention to hair cutting and dressing. Don't miss the place—next door to the Phoenix hotel.

50-tf

New Advertisements.

TRUTHS.

HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaint and Drunkenness.

\$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

For Sale by all Druggists.

bl-4w

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spentorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, or Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pain in Back or Side, and diseases that lead to Consumptive Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to

J. B. SIMPSON MEDICINE CO., Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENG, 51-1y.

Books and Stationery.

I am on hand this fall with all kinds of School Books, Paper, Stationery, etc., at the lowest prices of the market

H. D. POST.

MUSIC.

I have opened a store on Eighth street, in the city of Holland, for the purpose of displaying and selling

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE,

SUCH AS

Steinway Pianos,

Hazeltan Bros. Pianos,

Chickering Pianos,

Gabler Pianos,

And many other makes of excellent quality.

Among the

ORGANS

You will find the HOOK & HASTINGS' pipe organs for churches, the SMITH AMERICAN, the ESTEY, the WESTERN COTTAGE, and others. Parties preferring any other kind of Piano or Organs can procure them by ordering them through me.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW THE INSTRUMENTS.

Remember the place: IN J. ALDEN'S JEWELRY STORE.

G. RANKANS.

Holland, Jan. 24, 1880.

20-3m.

EAST'S RIDING SAW MACHINE

The BEST THING OUT. Will saw any size logs in any position. Thousands in use. Weight of the operator does all the work. Send for Circulars and Prices. AGENTS WANTED.

Address E. C. East, St. Louis, Mo.

DRAYING!

The undersigned hereby informs his fellow-citizens that he has had constructed for him a platform spring dray, something new, neat and strong, and has other wagons and single-horse drays to supply a popular want, and is now ready to serve the citizens of Holland in the very best methods of draying at reasonable rates.

My dray will be on hand six days in the week, rain or shine.

FOR RAINY WEATHER I HAVE LARGE COVERS TO PREVENT THE FREIGHT FROM GETTING WET.

Orders for drays can be left at L. T. Kaners' book store, and will always receive immediate attention. For further particulars, or contracts, apply to the proprietor.

Ed. J. HARRINGTON, JR.

Holland, Nov. 1, 1879.

38-3mo.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage executed by William H. Deming and Eliza Jane Deming, his wife, to Abel T. Stewart (now deceased), dated September twenty-fifth, A. D. 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa county, Michigan, on October twelfth, A. D. 1871, in Liber X of Mortgages, on page 148, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and fifty-three dollars and sixty-six cents (\$153.66); and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case provided, on Monday the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1880, at one o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Grand Haven, Michigan (said court house being the building wherein is held the circuit court for the county in which the mortgaged premises are situated), said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, interest to the date of such sale, and legal costs, including an attorney's fee of fifty dollars, as in said mortgage provided. The premises to be sold are described as follows, in said mortgage: All of those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Ottawa, in the State of Michigan, and more particularly known and described as lots numbered three and four, in block number forty-seven, of the city of Holland, according to the recorded plat of the village (now city) of Holland.

Dated November 26, 1879.

HENRY BAUM, and ELIZA J. STEWART.

Executors of the last will and testament of Abel T. Stewart, mortgagee, deceased.

J. C. POST, Attorney for said executors of mortgage.

43-13w.

SEE HERE! \$5 IN GOODS FOR 50 CTS.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE. 10 values in my-savings. 10 Rich Pictures; 1 Magic Fountain Pen; 8 Steel Pens; 1 Silver-plated Holder; 1 Plain Holder; 1 Rubber-tip Pencil; 12 fine Envelopes; 25 sheets fine Paper; 1 \$1.50 Book; that funny novel, and Chinese Secret for finding men (big money selling as a treat). All sent for Fifty Cents. Stamps taken. Address, [Establish 1876.] CUNEO BOOK CO., Bordentown, New Jersey.

MEAT MARKET

—IN THE—

FIRST WARD.

The undersigned announces to the Public that they have finished their new Meat-Market, and are now ready to supply their customers with all kinds of Meats and Sausages. By promptness and fair dealing they feel confident of giving satisfaction to all those who wish to favor them with part of their trade.

The stand is one door west of G. J. Haverkate & Son's Hardware Store.

W. BUTKAU.

J. VAN ZOEREN.

HOLLAND, July 14, 1878.

The Great Cause of Human Misery!

Just Published. In a Sealed Envelope, price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spentorrhea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

19-1v

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,

41 And St., New York; Post Office Box 4538

WANTED 10,000 BUSINESS RECYCLES, of which I can make Buckeye Pile Oilment, Warranted to cure Piles. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo.

75 Best Selling Articles in the World; a sample free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

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WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

H. F. McCarthy, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Ottawa, writes: I was afflicted with Chronic Bronchitis for some years, but have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, in doses of 5 drops on sugar. I have also pleasure in recommending it as an embrocation for external use.

Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgil, N.Y., writes: Your Electric Oil cured a badly Swelled Neck and Sore Throat on my son in forty-eight hours; one application also removed the pain from a very sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed, so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured.

Jabesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N.S., writes: I was completely prostrated with Asthma, but hearing of your Electric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wildfire, and makes cures wherever it is used.

Orpha M. Hodge, of Battle Creek, Mich., writes, May 16, 1878: I upset a tea-kettle of boiling hot water on my hand, inflicting a very severe scald. I applied your Electric Oil, and take great pleasure in announcing to you that the effect was to allay pain and prevent blistering. I was cured in three days. We prize it very highly as a family medicine.

M. A. St. Mark, St. Boniface, Manitoba, writes: Your Electric Oil is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day.

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 50 cents and \$1.

Go to D. R. MEENG for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

1879. FALL AND WINTER. 1879.

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Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Circulars, Cloaking and Ready Made

Cloaks, all kinds of Worsteds Goods, Germantown Wool

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And a full line of

SILK AND CRAPE.

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FIRST WARD Hardware Store

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J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large assortment of

STOVES

Of the best quality, at various prices. A complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, GLASS,

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And all kinds of Farming Implements. Repairing of Tinware neatly done on short notice.

J. VAN DER VEEN.

HOLLAND, Nov. 1, 1879.

FALL & WINTER STOCK

OF ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS

Has just arrived at

G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS,

Consisting of

Bleached and unbleached

COTTONS,

All kinds of Underwear,

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Horse Blankets, all kinds,

Flannels of all Colors,

Hosiery, Notions, Calicoes

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AND A BEAUTIFUL VARIETY OF

Winter Dress Goods.

FRESH SUPPLY OF

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, Etc.

Come and see our New Goods.

G. Van Putten & Sons.

\$350 A MONTH! AGENTS WANTED

75 Best Selling Articles in the World; a sample free. Ad. JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

A QUESTION AND ITS ANSWER.

BY HALLIE C. Y.

If "the sunset of life gives mystical lore,"
Tell, venerable father, ere thou leavest earth's
shore,
While thy mind is illumined (and freed from all
care)
By light late given from the heavenly sphere,
Tell me, I pray, why earth is all change,
And nothing is permanent which ever seemeth
strange.

The mountain is grand and lifts high its head,
A volcano bursts, 'tis the lava's deep bed;
The ocean is mighty, but chance is marked there
On its surf-beaten rocks and its beach hut and
bare;
The rainbow is gorgeous—it stays not an hour—
and how transient the bloom of the loveliest
flower!

The swallows and martins that build in the wall
Ere the winter is with us are down one and all.

Is there no Utopia where mortals' fond dreams
Are realized ever and life what it seems?
Where roses are brighter and sweeter each morn,
Where bloom is perpetual, with never a thorn?
Where dear ones we love and clasp to our heart
From our fond keeping shall never depart?
Where affection is truly an amaranth flower,
Whose glow grows warmer and purer each hour?
Where friends are all true and never betray,
And discord comes not to darken our way?
Where mortals never pay for that sad primal fall—
And is "the trail of the serpent over us all?"

In reply so promptly spoken,
As his eye now gave the token

That his soul
Must meet its goal,
That the hour supreme was near,
He tersely said, in tones of cheer:

"Daughter, why this change deplore
Death's the only, only door
Unto the land of bliss:
Death is natural as our birth,
Progressive as our life on earth:
Believe thou this!"

"Bless without a thorn,
Faded flowers, earthly born,
Are but dreams;
But where eternal summer lies,
Beyond the gates of paradise,
All is what it seems."

CLARENDON, Ark.

FIGHT WITH WOLVES.

One of the most muscular, powerful-
limbed settlers on the old New York
frontier, a century since, was Heinrich
Kaupman. His arms were like piston-
rods, and he could drive his huge, mal-
let fist with such a tremendous momen-
tum as to tell an ox as if stricken by a
thunderbolt.

It is said that he was once caught by
two iron-muscled Mohawks, each armed
with knives, while Heinrich had neither;
yet at the first onset he fractured the
skull of the foremost Indian, and
voiced the second one to the earth as if
he was nothing but an infant. That
Indian never resumed the perpendicular
again.

All this is by way of introduction to
an adventure that Kaupman once had
with a pack of wolves, and which came
fearfully nigh having a fatal result for
him.

The winter of 17—was an unusually
severe one throughout the Northern
States, and many deaths from exposure
and starvation occurred before the
opening of spring. The wolves, bears
and other wild animals became nearly
famished from hunger, and, as a conse-
quence, were unusually fierce and cour-
ageous. They came down from the
mountains, and woe to the sheepfold
that was left unprotected during the
night. They were sure to be invaded
by the starving animals, and not a sheep
would live to tell the tale.

There were tracks around the barns,
where the wolves had trotted all night
in their search for some means of
entrance; their howls could be heard
through the still, cold hours, and more
than one housewife had been chased to
her very door for imprudently ventur-
ing out after nightfall.

Many of the settlers sat in the upper
stories of their homes, and amused
themselves by shooting the wolves, for
whose scalps the Government had a
standing bounty of several shillings.

Heinrich Kaupman remained at
home, only venturing forth to attend to
his dumb animals and see that they
were properly protected during the
night. But after a while his stock of
groceries became low, and finally gave
out altogether. True, he and his fam-
ily could live upon the poultry, sheep
and animals they owned, but it was
rather unpleasant to be without tea,
coffee, sugar, salt and many other ar-
ticles that were more necessities than
they were luxuries.

By this time, too, the roads had been
traversed so much that they were thor-
oughly broken, and Heinrich concluded
to harness up his mare to his sled and
go to the village, about four miles
distant, and procure the articles which
he so much needed.

With a want of foresight which he
could never explain, he started out upon
his journey without any weapon, except
a keen-edged hatchet, which was carried
in case the sled should give out. In
his house hung his trusty rifle, but
neither he nor his wife seemed to im-
agine that there would be any call for
it, and he drove cheerily away, bidding
his wife a merry good-by as the mare
went at a spanking gait down the road
toward the village.

The latter place—which might more
properly be termed a settlement—was
reached in due time, the groceries all
bought, and everything was in readiness
to start homeward.

Heinrich had been storm-bound so
long in his house that he found the
companionship of his friends at the vil-
lage tavern extremely agreeable. There
was so much to talk about, so much
news to listen to, such a quantity of
gossip regarding the affairs of the
neighborhood, that the time slipped un-
consciously by, until, when he arose to
go, he found it was almost dark. Still
he had no fears, as his wife would un-
derstand that he had remained at the
village, and there was no necessity of
his immediate return.

As he turned homeward and left the
village behind him, and noticed that the
dim light by which he was traveling
belonged to the moon, it flashed upon
him that perhaps he would encounter

danger before reaching home, and he
regretted for the twentieth time that he
had left his rifle behind.

The road, deep between the drifts of
snow, was of just sufficient width for
the little mare and sled, and the spiri-
tled little animal went forward at a swift
gait, while Heinrich, somewhat stupe-
fied and weary, was beguiled into
drowsiness by the easy, gliding motion
of the sled.

He was half asleep and half conscious
when he became sensible of a rapid in-
crease in the motion of the sled. He
felt it jerk several times beneath him,
and all at once a fiercer jerk than usual,
accompanied by a neigh of terror, ef-
fectually aroused him, and he sat bolt
upright and looked around. He looked
in front; all wore its wonted appearance;
a wild, straggling piece of wood stand-
ing two feet deep in snow; the narrow
track twisting through it; the heavens,
cold and clear, the earth white; but
close behind the sled were three giant
animals, cantering heavily, while a
fourth was fast gaining behind.

The jaws of the leading wolf, owing
to the lowness of the sled, were within
reach of Heinrich's shoulder. But the
latter cared little for this. The brutes
were after the mare, and upon her
courage and fortitude depended the es-
cape of herself and master.

If the alarmed creature could have
the nerve to keep steadily onward in
the track she had a good chance of
eluding her pursuers, for the moment
the wolves sprang outside the road to
pass the sled, the depth of the snow
so diminished their speed that they fell
behind. But should the mare, in her
terror, spring aside and plunge into the
snow, Kaupman knew it was all up with
both of them. Such a proceeding
would disentangle her from the sled;
and, before she could flounder a dozen
yards through the snow, the wolves
would be tearing her to shreds.

Heinrich leaned forward and spoke
kindly to his animal, which raised her
ears that were flat with terror, and fell
into a more even pace. He then turned,
and, brandishing his keen-edged hatchet,
shouted to the brutes, but it did not
discomfit them in the least.

Reaching forward he patted his mare
with the hand that held the reins,
while he held the hatchet with the
other, and kept his eye upon the fer-
ocious beasts. However, he did not use
the weapon, for the closer the wolves
kept to the sled, the less they were
seen by the horse, and, as a consequence,
there was the less probability of her
terror becoming uncontrollable, and her
breaking aside from the path.

So long as matters remained in their
relative position, Heinrich felt that all
was going well.

It was not long before the wolves dis-
covered that there was little prospect of
success so long as they remained in the
track, and they now began springing
aside and attempting to get abreast of
the horse. In every instance they fell
behind; but each effort revealed them
to the terrified mare, that had no blink-
ers, and the furious plunges she made
filled Heinrich with the greatest anxi-
ety.

One of the wolves was very large and
straight-limbed, and showed a speed
superior to the rest. More than once,
when he sprang out into the snow, he
advanced nearer abreast the horse than
did the others. Upon this gaunt crea-
ture Heinrich fixed his eye, and caught
the green light that played from his
eyelids.

By-and-by the snow became flatter,
and the huge wolf again sprang aside.
The speed of these animals is extraor-
dinary, and he gained rapidly. Hen-
rich waited until he got just abreast,
when, rising in his seat, he circled the
hatchet over his head and brought it
down with the quickness of lightning.
The head of the wolf was cleft; in twain,
and with a dying yelp he doubled over
in the snow, and was quickly left be-
hind.

One of the dreaded animals was dis-
patched. There were three left as fer-
ocious for blood as ever, and these never
abated their speed in the least. Had
they got a taste of the blood of their
companion they would have gagged
themselves on him before seeking the
horse; but he whisked off the stage of
life so suddenly that they scarcely
noticed his absence.

The distance from home was rapidly
diminishing between the quick steps of
the mare, which continued to carry the
sled at full speed, until the fear of over-
turning became again a source of anxi-
ety. Heinrich, too, had learned by
this time that these were no ordinary
animals with which he had to deal, but
sharp-set, fiercely courageous and de-
termined brutes, to which man or beast
would be alike welcome, their prefer-
ence, however, as manifested by their
actions, being for horseflesh.

These were not the animals to be
frightened away by the sight of a man's
house, and there was a bad open space
between the outskirts of the forest and
Heinrich's home, to which he looked
with no little apprehension.

They had now approached the very
edge of the wood, and the wolves began
gaining on each side. The terror-
stricken horse became uncontrollable,
and, bounding terrifically forward,
caught the sled against the stump of a
tree, overturned it, and galloped away
at a full run, leaving Heinrich alone in
the snow.

Before he could rise, he felt the brutes
clawing at his throat, but his garments
were so thick that he was saved from
injury, and, rising to his feet, threw
them off. His hatchet had been jerked
out of his hand as he fell, and he looked
desperately around for it, but it was not
to be found.

By this time the mare was almost out
of sight, and two of the wolves were up

on the defenseless man, and the other,
deserting the animal, bounded back.
Heinrich faced the foremost, and the
next moment was surrounded.

The powerful man now called into
play all the strength for which he was
so renowned. He struck furiously at
the leaping, snarling brutes, and flung
them off when they attempted to cling
to him. Had he possessed a weapon,
even a club, it is not impossible that he
would have saved himself. One blow,
with a club in his hands, would have
cracked the skull of the largest brute,
and with a knife he could have ripped
them open.

But there was no hope, fighting with
his naked hands. His blood had al-
ready dyed the snow, and the smell and
taste of it made the brutes furious.
Their lithe, heavy bodies were hurled
against him, as if impelled by some
power not their own, and finally they
pulled him down.

The sweets of this earth, the mystery
of heaven, swept through poor Hen-
rich's mind; nay, in those brief, ter-
rible moments, the particulars found
time to intrude. It is often, very often,
thus in the moment of death.

He thought how his devoted Mary
would watch through the vigil—how
his mangled remains would tell his
fate in the morning—a life's despair for
the mother of the helpless little ones.
All these things rushed through his
brain, and he knew that he himself was
in the jaws of the wolves.

Then those foul, lurid eyes glared
over him; the tightening of the throat
followed, and thinking was finished.
Still he struggled to release his arms—
the grasp on his throat was choking
him; his senses reeled; when, like the
whizzing of a meteor, another hard-
breathing animal shot in among the
assailants and fastened itself on the
chief.

The wolves for an instant relaxed
their fury; Heinrich reeled giddy to
his feet, and recognized his brave dog.
For a moment he stood bewildered,
when he saw the wolf retreating, and
the other two attacking his dauntless
dog. He turned to help him, and a
bright object caught his eye; it was his
hatchet lying on the snow, within an
arm's length of the last terrible strug-
gle. Heinrich snatched it up, and was
himself again.

His arms were bleeding, but their
giant strength remained. The next in-
stant he had split the skull of one of the
wolves, and now he turned, like the
madman that he was, upon the fierce
animal that had borne his faithful dog
to the ground.

The first blow laid bare the gaunt
backbone, the next gave his throat a
terrible gash, and the third loosened his
fearful gripe upon the dog. Still he
struggled fiercely, when Heinrich sprang
upon the animal, and out and hacked
and slashed until the wolf was mince-
meat.

As he arose, a hand was on his
shoulder, and, turning, a hand was on
his bosom.

"Heinrich!"

"Mary!"

Long did the young people stand in
speechless embrace; but the weaker
supported the strong; for Heinrich's
manly nerves were gone, and he leaned
upon Mary, like a helpless child.

The arrival of the frightened horse
aroused the wife, and the moment she
opened the door the dog rushed forth,
led by his kindly instinct. Mary fled
wildly after him, not pausing to bring
the rifle. But this, it has been shown,
was not needed.

The Speaking Date.

The automaton I shall now describe
is a huge carbuncle, in form and ap-
pearance, just like an ordinary date
such as any one would handle and at-
tempt to eat without suspecting de-
ception. It was owned and exhibited
by a Hindoo ventriloquist, who was also
a juggler; and he called his carbuncle
"The Speaking Date." Whenever he
spoke to it the answer came promptly,
and appropriately, as it seemed, from
the very heart of the date, which lay on
a table, several feet from the exhibitor.

It was not always, however, an obedi-
ent servant, for sometimes, when the
master gave an order, the date argued
the point, making objections, offering
excuses, and finally yielding, as it were,
under protest.

It would complain that it was "sleepy,"
or "tired of doing the same thing over
and over," or "the people were not pay-
ing attention." But all this only en-
hanced the interest of the occasion; and
when, at last, the rebellious little thing
concluded to do as it was bidden the
audience was in ecstasies.

A tree was made to grow in our pre-
sence, as if from the very heart of the
date, patting forth its long, pointed
leaves, then the dainty blooms, and
finally a clump of the luscious fruit.
But of this we were not invited to eat,
for it disappeared suddenly, and only
the single little golden-brown date we
had seen at the first remained. This
was, of course, only a specimen of the
sleight-of-hand "tricks" that Hindoo
jugglers know so well how to perform,
while the apparent speaking of the date
was the result of ventriloquism—the
juggler being able to make his voice
sound as if it came from where the date
lay, and so induce the audience to think
that the voice came out of the fruit-like
carbuncle itself.

But, after this, the stone jumped,
walked, ran and finally, with head and
wings suddenly attached, flew across the
stage and alighted between the conjur-
er's joined hands. This was all accom-
plished by means of machinery adroitly
hidden between the carbuncle and the
golden tripod upon which it lay. Cur-
ious and startling as were the move-
ments, they were wonders of mechanism,

and, of course, had nothing to do with
supernatural powers, such as the ven-
triloquist pretended to possess.—*St.
Nicholas.*

Strange Food.

Some score or so of contributors to
a French sporting journal dined one
day upon the ham and heart of a lion,
killed by Constant Oheret, in Algeria.
The flesh of the lion was found to be
particularly firm and close-grained, like
that of a horse, but although pronounced
palatable, it only achieved what is
termed a success d'estime, while the
heart, skillfully prepared with truffles,
was unanimously voted tough and indi-
gestible. In fact, the French journal-
ists were not much better pleased with
their fare than was Bruce, the traveler,
when the guest of the Arab tribe of
Welled Sidi Boojanim, "the sons of the
fathers of the flocks," bound by vow to
eat lion's flesh once every day; for the
traveler found male lion meat lean,
tough, and musky in flavor, lioness meat
a trifle fatter and more palatable, and
whelp flesh the nastiest of the three.

Mindful that an unlooked-for pleasure
is thrice welcome, Frank Buckland did
not advise his guests on a certain occa-
sion that they were about to enlarge
their gastronomic experiences, but when
the soup had been disposed of asked a
famous gourmand sitting near him how
he liked it. "Very well, indeed," was
the answer. "Turtle, is it not? I only
asked because I did not find any green
fat." Buckland shook his head. "I
fancied it had a somewhat musky taste
—peculiar but not at all unpleasant,"
remarked his neighbor. "All alligators
have," replied the host, "the cayman,
especially—the fellow I dissected this
morning, and which you have just been
discussing." Half a dozen of the sud-
denly-enlightened diners suddenly
started to their feet, two or three slunk
from the room, and the rest of the meal
was enjoyed by only a portion of the
original company. "See what imagina-
tion is," said Buckland. "Had I told
them it was turtle, or terrapin, or bird's-
nest soup, or the gluten of a fish from
the maw of a sea-bird, they would have
pronounced it excellent, and their di-
gestion would have been none the
worse. I tell them that it is alligator
soup, and their gorges rise at as good a
dish as ever a man need have!" Fore-
warned, and, therefore, forearmed, were
the gentlemen who lunched on the octo-
pus at the Brighton aquarium, trying
it in turn boiled, broiled, and cold.
They found it excellent eating, resem-
bling skate, but not so tender as might
be. The verdict would probably have
been still more favorable had the octo-
pus been boiled first and then roasted,
as is the way in Corsica, where the
monster is esteemed a great delicacy.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

Overwork—The Breakdown.

I met a man some time ago who used
to travel in business, and almost passed
his life upon the rail. He came home
one evening, and, walking across his
dining-room, he staggered like a
drunken man. Uncharitable people,
who did not know his habits, might
have thought him intoxicated. He
sank on his chair, and he was a pris-
oner in his chair all the rest of his life.
He was completely paralyzed in his
lower limbs. The incessant traveling
on the rail had at last proved too much
for his nervous system. Hence the
collapse; and I have a strong impres-
sion that other collapses might be
traced to a similar source. I knew of
a lawyer who was in a great rush of
business. He liked his fees; but, like
all men who succeed, he liked business
thoroughly for its own sake. He was
unable to refuse business, and, indeed,
to refuse business is the hardest trial
which can happen to any professional
man. His mistake was, that he did not
provide himself with adequate assist-
ance. The ill-treated brain took to
softening, and then all business came to
an end. I knew of a man who was
enormously wealthy. In addition to
the constant employment which his
own vast property gave him, he was
trustee for ever so many widows, or-
phans and charities. He worked hard
at accounts till the small hours in the
morning. A boy clerk, at 15s. a
week, might have done it all for him.
But he preferred "doing his own work
himself," and accordingly he had to
quit this inferior existence, where such
a condition of things is not always pos-
sible. One of the best-known men in
the country once told me that he was
going to take a six weeks' holiday at
the seaside. I was rejoiced to hear it.
No man better deserved or more re-
quired such a holiday. Then he told
me that he was going to take his new
book with him to the sea-side, and
hoped to have it ready for publication
by the time his holiday was over. I
expostulated with him. I explained
that he was only exchanging one kind
of hard work for a still harder kind of
hard work. But he took the advice of
what is often a man's worst counselor
—himself. His book was successful;
but he never knew of the success.—*London Society.*

ART received rather an awkward criti-
cism from a free-and-easy young man
who met a sculptor in a social circle,
and addressed him thus: "Er—er—so
you are the man—that makes—er—
—mud heads?" And this was the ar-
tist's reply: "Er—er, not all of 'em; I
didn't make yours."

"My darling," wrote a husband to his
wife, "I shall not be home till very late
this evening. Do not wait for me. It's
for thy sake I work by the light of the
pale, effulgent moon, as if it were the
bright, dazzling sunshine." She didn't
wait; she went and got a detective and
hunted him up.

AD VIRGILIUM.

BY PAUL M. RUSSELL.

(A reflection of Horace's ode.)

May Venus, guardian of the "Happy Isle,"
And I, her brothers, radiant orbs of light,
Befriend, and on thy bark benignly smile;
May Aeolus in cares of lasting night
Enchain all winds save welcome northern gusts;
And thou, O ship, bear safe to Attic ground
The priceless charge which Rome to thee intrusts.
O triple were the brazen bands that bound
The oaken heart of him who eled, the deep
With earliest beak. He feared not Afric gales
That wrestle with the polar blasts and sweep
The sea, he, daring, spread his snowy sails
Beneath the Hyades, and fearless crossed
The liquid realms that tyrant Notus ruled;
What path of death would he have shunned, who
tossed
Upon the main and to all dangers schooled,
Had seen the monsters of the flood and watched
The fretted seas that washed the stars and saw
The tempest-smitten cliffs by lightnings notched?
All vain was made Jove's salutary law
Which placed repelling seas between far Greece
And our Hesperia, since godless bark
Leep scornful o'er the waves. Old customs cease
And man, attempting all, no longer marks
The bounds assigned to gods. Prometheus
From other realms stole living fire by charms
And ate it. Then famine and disease, alas!
Embraced the earth with their infectious arms
And direful Death advanced with rapid pace.
On wings forbid to man, the daring Greek
Escaped an airy path through cloud-veiled space,
And Hercules caused Acheron to shriek.
There is no cliff too high for man to scale;
And folly leads us on to rack the sky.
Our crimes great Jove still causes us to wall,
And jerks his deadly lightning from on high.
ABINGTON, MASS.

PITH AND POINT.

PINAPHORISM—Better late than hardly
ever.

AN Irishman tells of a fight in which
there was only one whole nose left in
the whole crowd, "and that belonged
to the tea-kettle."

"I AM astonished, my dear young
lady, at your sentiments; you make me
start!" "Well, sir, I've been waiting
for you to start for the last hour."

IS THERE a scientific man in the
country who can tell, after a sock gets
a hole in it, what becomes of the ma-
terial that once took the place of the
aperture?

"You just take a bottle of my medi-
cine," said a quack doctor to a con-
sumptive, "and you'll never cough
again." "Is it so fatal as that?" gasped
the consumptive.

AN auctioneer was endeavoring to sell
a fowling-piece, and, failing to get a
bid, a bystander, who had read the pa-
pers, said: "Blow in the muzzle, and
it will go off."

THE man or woman who has never
loved, hugged, kissed, played with,
listened to, told stories to, or thor-
oughly spanked a child has missed the car-
dinal joys of life.

RESTAURANT patron: "These sausages
are hardly up to the mark." Waiter:
"They ain't, eh? Well, d'ye expect
Italian greyhound and thoroughbred
Scotch terrier for two bits?"

Two bad little boys of Tarentum
First borrowed some pins, and then bent 'em.
When their pa took a seat
They both beat a retreat,
As did likewise the fellow who lent 'em.

"Don't be afraid to praise your ser-
vants when they deserve it," remarks an
exchange; but the minute the hus-
band tries that on the hired girl she
has to hunt for another situation.

A YOUNG man in the "Answers to
Correspondents" column in a New York
paper asks: "How can I command a
copious command of language?" We
would suggest that he try sitting down
on a tack.

A SOUTH AMERICAN plant has been
found that cures bashfulness. It should
be promptly tried on the man who leaves
the hotel by the back window because
he is too diffident to say good-by to the
cashier and clerk.

"FULLNESS under the eye denotes
language," we are told. So it does,
and, we fear, bad language, too, at times.
In a recent instance a fullness under
the eye denoted that the possessor had
called a man a liar.

A WASHERWOMAN, a regular and at-
tentive listener at church, was com-
mended by her pastor. "Yes," she said,
"after my hard week's work is done, I
git so rested to come to church, and sit
and think about nothin'!"

A MAN out West has sued a newspa-
per for libel because it said he killed a
man. The newspaper wants to compro-
mise, and advises him to make the re-
port true by killing somebody. He has
accepted the advice, and is hunting
around for the editor.

LIFE.

"We live but one life here," he said;
"The soul needs love, the body bread."
So to the needy and the poor
He gave, nor turned one from the door
That asked admittance to his heart.
Each, with a blessing, did depart.
This man will find, when death arrives,
He's lived a part of many lives.

ETHEL.

A CONFIRMED card-player became con-
vinced that card-playing was wrong—
perhaps because he had a long run of
bad luck, and perhaps for higher reasons.
He broke the subject very gently to his
companions when they were busy at
their favorite game by saying, seriously,
"Well, friends, I think after all that a
great deal of valuable time is wasted in
playing cards." His partner, who never
dreamed of the depth of his remark,
answered, "Yes, I've often thought so,
too. Now, just think, for instance, how
much time we waste in shuffling."

THE WOLF AND THE MOUSE.
A wolf into the wilderness one day
Bore off a stolen sheep, and on the prey
Fed to the full. Then, finding he could not
Devour it to the bone upon the spot,
Resolved till supper time the rest to keep,
Beside it laid him down and went to sleep.
Meanwhile the small allured a neighboring mouse
To creep with caution from his tiny house.
A particle of meat he eyed with stole.
Then swiftly sped him back into his hole.
Yet, spite of all his care, the wolf awoke,
And into cries and lamentations broke:
"Halloo, there! Murder! Robbery! Will none
Fetch the police? I'm ruined and undone.
Confound these miscreant mice! Oh, shame and
grief,
That any four-legged thing should be a thief!"
—*University Magazine.*

GOSSIP WITH GRANT

About His Cabinet and Other Men and Matters.

(John Russell Young's "Around the World With Grant.")

"Hamilton Fish," said Gen. Grant, "is, I think, the best Secretary of State we have had in fifty years, unless it may have been Marcy. This will be the opinion of those who study the records of the State Department. He differed from Marcy and excelled him in this, that he never did anything for effect, while Marcy would often do things for effect. In this—his aversion to anything that looked like striving for an effect—Fish was so straight that I sometimes thought he leaned backward. When I formed my Cabinet I consulted no one. The only member of it whom I informed in advance was A. T. Stewart. Mr. Stewart had so many vast and stupendous private interests that I did not think it would be fair to offer him such a place without first knowing whether he could accept. I thought his genius for business would be the quality required for the treasury, and I wanted the treasury conducted on strict business principles. When I spoke to Mr. Stewart he was pleased. My first choice for the State Department was James F. Wilson, of Iowa. I appointed Mr. Washburne under peculiar circumstances. Mr. Washburne knew he was going to France, and wanted to go. I called on him one day when he was ill. I found him in a desponding mood. He said that before going to a country like France he would much like to have the prestige of a Cabinet office; that it would help his mission very much. He suggested the treasury. I had already spoken to Mr. Stewart on the subject, and said I would make him Secretary of State. So came the appointment. You remember Schofield was retained for a time as Secretary of War. I did this to mark my approval of his course in going into Johnson's Cabinet. As a matter of fact, before Schofield accepted Johnson's offer he consulted with me, and I advised him to accept. But Schofield was in the army, and a General. Of course he could not resign a life position of so high a grade to take a political office that would last four years. And I do not think it proper that an officer in high rank should be either at the head of the army or navy. After Rawlins died, I debated for some time between Belknap, whom I did appoint, and Fairchild, now the Consul General in Paris. What decided between the two were state considerations. I appointed Mr. Borie to the navy because I knew him to be an exalted character, one of the best types of Americans I have ever known; a merchant who had amassed a large fortune, and perfectly fitted for any place. If Mr. Borie had felt able or willing to undergo the labors of the Navy Department, he would have made an admirable Secretary. He declined the place, and only remained for a time at my urgent entreaty. I wanted the Navy Department to go to Pennsylvania and offered it to George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. He was a business man and could not accept. Then I asked Lindley Smith, of Philadelphia. His professional engagements were too absorbing. Mr. Borie mentioned Robeson, and arranged that we should meet on an excursion I was taking to West Point. Here I made Robeson's acquaintance, and out of it came his appointment to the Navy Department. After I gave the treasury to Boutwell, of course it would not do to have two Cabinet officers from Massachusetts, and Mr. Hoar retired. I have a great esteem for Mr. Hoar, and was sorry the Senate did not confirm his nomination for the Supreme bench. I look back upon my Cabinet selections with great pleasure, and am very grateful to the gentlemen associated with me for their assistance. Boutwell went out of the Cabinet to become a Senator. But I think he regretted it. He told me one day that he felt homesick after leaving the administration. I was sorry to lose him. I had difficulty in inducing Mr. Fish to remain eight years. At one time he was so bent on resigning that I had selected his successor. It would have been President White, of Cornell. Under the present administration one thing has been achieved which I admire, namely, the proper position of the General of the Army. It is now as it was before Marcy, as Secretary of War, quarreled with Scott. Scott became angry and retired to Elizabeth, leaving Marcy in command of the army. Secretaries have commanded it ever since until now. Now it is as it should be, and I think it will remain.

"I never knew Greeley well," said the General, "and don't think I ever met him until after I was elected President. But I had a great respect for his character. I was raised in an old-line Whig family, my father being an active man in the Whig party—attending conventions and writing resolutions. So that all my earliest predilections were for Greeley and his principles. I tried very hard to be friendly with Mr. Greeley and went out of my way to court him, but somehow we never became cordial. I invited him to the White House, and he dined with me. Greeley had strange notions about the kind of men who should take office. He believed that when a man was a helpless creature, who could do nothing but burden his friends, and was drifting between the jail and the poorhouse, he should have an office. For good men to hold office was, in his mind, a degradation. I remember on one occasion meeting him on the train between

Washington and New York. I had a special car, and sent for him to come in. We talked all the way. He laid down this doctrine. I said, laughingly, 'That, Mr. Greeley, accounts for your always pushing so-and-so, naming one of his herd of worthless men who were always hanging about the Washington hotels with letters of recommendation from him in their pockets. He was much annoyed at my personal application, although I had no idea of offending him. I don't think he ever quite forgave me for my railery. Greeley was a man of great influence and capacity, but I think that in his latter years, at least when I knew him, he was suffering from the mental disease from which he died. He made suggestions to me, and recommendations to office, of the most extraordinary character, that he never could have conceived in a healthy frame of mind. I should like to have known him earlier, when he was himself. If he had been elected President he never could have lived through his term, and the Government would really have been in the hands of B. Gratz Brown.

"By the way," said the General, "the indirect claims case, as presented in our case against England at the time of the Alabama arbitration, was an illustration of what those in authority are compelled sometimes to do as a matter of expediency. I never believed in the presentation of indirect claims against England. I did not think it would do any good. I knew England would not consider them, and that it would complicate our meritorious case by giving her something to complain about. When Mr. Fish prepared our case against England, and brought it to me for approval, I objected to the indirect claim feature. Mr. Fish said he entirely agreed with me, but it was necessary to consider Mr. Sumner. Mr. Sumner was at the head of the committee in the Senate that had charge of foreign affairs. He was not cordial to the treaty; we had overruled one of his suggestions, namely, that our first condition of peace with England should be the withdrawal of her flag from the American continent. That suggestion was a declaration of war, and I wanted peace, not war. Mr. Sumner had also laid great stress on indirect claims. Not to consider them in our case, therefore, would offend him. Then, if we made a treaty without considering indirect claims, they would exist as an unsettled question, and be used by demagogues as pretexts for embroiling us at some future time with England. The surest way of settling the indirect claim question was to send it to the Geneva tribunal. The argument of Mr. Fish convinced me, but somewhat against my will. I suppose I consented because I was sincerely anxious to be on good terms with Mr. Sumner, as I wanted to be with all of our leading Republicans."

The Waste by Fires.

If there be any virtue in the old proverb, "Willful waste makes woeful want," the citizens of these United States ought to heed the warning emphatically given them in the record of losses by fire. This record shows that over \$353,000,000 worth of property—products of the brain and brawn and industry of our people—was wasted by fire during the last five years.

The losses by fire in the United States during 1879 exceed by many millions of dollars similar losses during 1878, '77, '76, and fall short by less than \$400,000 of the losses recorded in 1875, notwithstanding that in the month of October of that year Virginia City, Nev., was visited by a conflagration that destroyed \$6,000,000 worth of property.

The losses to insurance companies last year were in excess of those of any of the four previous years. These losses amounted in 1875 to \$39,325,400; in 1876, to \$34,374,500; in 1877, to \$39,398,900; in 1878, to \$36,575,900; and in 1879, to \$44,464,700. The destruction of special hazards and the losses thereby to the insurance companies progressed in a similar proportion to this.

In Canada the losses for each year varied widely. In 1876 and 1877 the Dominion was visited by no less than five large conflagrations; while in 1878 and 1879 the largest aggregate losses for one month amounted to \$1,257,300. Of course the losses to insurance companies for each year varied in a like proportion.

The number of fires has been gradually and surely increasing each year. In 1870, for instance, the number of fires, each of which caused a loss of \$100 and upward, was 9,391. Last year the number of similar fires reached 12,849, or an average of about one fire in every forty minutes.

There is not a shadow of doubt that a large proportion of these fires might have been prevented. Poorly constructed buildings, carelessness on the part of occupants, and incendiaryism are the principal causes of fire. Were these causes remedied or removed, fires would be "few and far between."

Big Fees.

Erskine, the leader of the English bar in his time, and one of the most brilliant lawyers Great Britain ever produced, never received a greater yearly income than \$60,000 and more than \$5,000 in any one case. Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, a very successful lawyer, had an income certainly not to exceed Erskine's. The same is true of Garrows, another great English lawyer. Ballantyne received from the British Government a very large fee for going to Calcutta to try a murder case, but a large part of it was consumed in expenses.

America takes the lead in big lawyer fees, and it is only a dozen years or so that our lawyers have been so lucky.

Pinckney, Webster, Choate or any of our great lawyers in times past never dreamed of such extravagant bills. The first great fee ever known in this country was received by Clarkson N. Potter, in the foreclosure of the Canandigua railroad, not many years ago. It is stated that he received \$100,000 in that case. It is reported that Charles O'Connor received \$75,000 in the Jumel will case and \$100,000 in the Parrish will case. —Troy Press.

A Wonder!

In most of the papers may be seen an announcement of a new rubber boot, made by the Candee Rubber Co., of New Haven, Ct. This boot marks a new era in the manufacture of rubber goods, and is called the "95 Per Cent. Sterling," to denote its high quality, and is covered by no less than seven patents, all owned by the Candee Co. One of the boots, split to show its exact character, is on exhibition at the stores, and shows an article for genuine service that is seemingly indestructible. The Company warrants these boots three months, although there is abundant testimony that the boots will stand six months' hard wear every day. The "Candee" is the latest rubber goods company in the world, and its warrant is equal to a bond. One of the patents referred to covers a binding for the top of the leg, in which are engraved spaces for every day and month in the year, so that the storekeeper can punch out the date of sale, and so fix beyond dispute the duration of the three months' warrant. Altogether, it is the most wonderful boot that has yet appeared.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of \$100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

When you go to Chicago, stop at the TREMONT HOUSE, which is one of the neatest and most comfortable hotels in the city. JOHN A. RICE, the well-known landlord, with an able corps of gentlemanly clerks, will attend to your wishes in a manner that will make you feel perfectly at home, and you will be surprised at the reasonableness of the bill when you settle up. Try the Tremont.

TURKEY'S territorial loss is estimated by a German authority as a territory almost as large as Prussia proper, with a population of 11,000,000.

DR. C. E. SHOEMAKER, of Reading, Pa., is the only aural surgeon in the United States who devotes all his time to the treatment of deafness and diseases of the ear and catarrh; especially running ear. Nearly twenty years' experience. Thousands testify to his skill. Consult him by mail or otherwise. Pamphlet free.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 102 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order or in any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

PIMPLES AND HUMORS ON THE FACE.—In this condition of the skin, the VEGETINE is the great remedy, as it acts directly upon the cause. It cleanses and purifies the blood, thereby causing humors of all kinds to disappear.

LADIES' and children's shoes cannot run over if Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners are used.

JOHN M. RILEY is now in Europe selling the Fraser Aisle Grease.

C. GILBERT'S Corn Starch for Pastry, etc.

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH

Perfectly, all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by New Channels to the Nerves of Hearing by means of a recent wonderful scientific invention the Dentaphone. For remarkable public tests on the deaf, also on the deaf and dumb, see the New York Herald, Sept. 29; the New York Christian Advocate, Nov. 21, etc. Every deaf person should send for FREE illustrated descriptive pamphlet to the American Dentaphone Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers. DR. MARSH'S UTERINE CATHETERISM will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful Suppression and Irregular Menstruation, etc. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cure, and certificates from physicians and patients, to HOWARTH & BALLARD, Ulica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—\$1.00 per bottle.

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast, my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Glorious and invaluable remedy." —Press.

Guard Against Disease.

If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys disordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance-guard—don't wait to get down sick.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM
THE GREAT
THROAT, LUNG, REMEDY
CURES
CONSUMPTION
ASTHMA
GOUGHS
CROUP
BRONCHITIS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Me.

PRACTICAL SHORT-HAND.
Easy, Rapid, Legible. Manual, 50 Cents.
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VEGETINE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Female Weakness.
No better remedy in the whole materia-medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints, of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unswerving certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthful vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhoea or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of Scrophula in the system or by some affection of the womb, or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, VEGETINE can be commended without qualification. The great prevalence of these disorders, and their cure by VEGETINE, has amply shown that the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try VEGETINE, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

A Splendid Medicine.—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

GRIOGVILLE, ILL., July 25, 1878.
H. R. STEVENS, Boston.—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney Disease, and other Female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit until I tried your Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.
Mrs. MARIA HOBSON.

Scrophula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrophula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood I have never found its equal. I have sold VEGETINE for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.
Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist, Wilton, Io.
Sept. 1, 1878.

Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

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WANTED Intelligent Men to sell the "Vegetine of Things Worth Learning," by subscription. Terms very liberal. OUTFIT FREE. INTERNATIONAL PUL CO., 4 Bridge Entrance, St. Louis, Mo.

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We will send our Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances upon trial for 30 days to those afflicted with Nervous Debility and diseases of a personal nature. Also of the Liver, Kidneys, Rheumatism, Paralysis, etc. A sure cure guaranteed or no pay. Address Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

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This wonderful substance is acknowledged by physicians throughout the world to be the best remedy for the cure of Wounds, Burns, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Piles, Catarrh, Chilblains, &c. In order that every one may try it, it is sent in 15 and 25 cent bottles for household use. Obtain it from your druggist, and you will find it superior to anything you have ever used.

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EVERYWHERE KNOWN AND PRIZED

\$10,000. SAFETY LAMP. Four for \$1. \$10,000 will be paid to any person who can produce a lamp fitted with our PATENTED SAFETY ATTACHMENT. May use any lamp or burner. Prevents dripping and heating. Send for samples, with size of collar and depth of your lamp.

AGENTS WANTED S. S. Newton's Safety Lamp Co., 12 West Broadway, New York. Factory and Office, Binghamton, N. Y.

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A curiosity to every one, and a necessity to all students of History or Religion: THE KORAN OF MOHAMMED; translated from the Arabic by George Sale. Formerly published at \$2.50, a new, beautiful type, neat, cloth-bound edition; price, 25 cents, and 6 cents for postage. Catalogue of many standard works, remarkably low in price, with extra terms to clubs, free. Say where you saw this advertisement. Beware of imitations, who copy our adv. in order to sell their catchpenny books. For proof of superiority, and extra terms, address Hubbard Bros., Chicago, Ill.

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The market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and soda, and does not make soap.

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O. N. U. No. 6

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Farmers' Column.

Seeding to Grass Alone—The Importance of a Good Catch—Our Experimental Farm.

The Post and Tribune is now getting returns from its experimental farm. One of these experiments is reported by Mr. Henry Stark in the Farmers' Letter Box. This experimental farm embraces the entire state and the experimenters are among the best farmers of the state. We hope they will send in the results of their experiments, that we may give them to the people.

As we have frequently stated, one of the great losses in Michigan farming is the loss of a good clover catch. It would surprise many people if we should say that this loss had been very heavy the past year. It is heavy every year. Some years it is heavier than others. The question how to seed and when to seed with clover and timothy is one of the most important and practical questions with Michigan farmers. With a clover catch every year and a good clover every time of seeding, farming would be nothing but fun in Michigan. We know farms where the clover crop has been a failure for three years, and on those farms it is blue times—no feed for stock, no feed for the farm, no money, no income; it is blue times indeed. Clover is the fattener for farms as corn is for stock.

Mr. Stark writes us on this question, and we commend to the farmers what he says, as follows:

My land is naturally well adapted to grass. I never fall in getting a good catch of timothy, but often do with clover; that is, the clover often comes up uneven, as it did last spring. There will be bare spots all over the field, and this is very annoying. I find my neighbors often fail. I do not know of one among the very best farmers in this vicinity but what fails occasionally. It is a sign of a poor farmer who fails to raise clover. One who cannot get a good catch of clover will be accused of "running his land," etc. As a consequence farmers do not often tell of their failures. The loss to the farmers of this state from the failures in seeding to clover is far greater than many imagine.

Clover is one of the most valuable crops we have, not only for forage and hay, but for enriching the land. I believe there is more feed on an acre of clover than an acre of any other grass we raise. I believe a field of clover, where the land is in good condition, will withstand the dry weather better than any other forage crop. This is very important, especially for pasturing, we have droughts nearly every summer, and if our pastures dry up prematurely, our stock of course have to suffer. We have to commence feeding our hay and corn too soon.

Now, if there is any way to prevent the frequent partial or entire failures in seeding to clover, we want to know and adopt it.

I believe there is a better way of seeding to grass than the common one of seeding with some other crop, i.e., *sow the grass seed alone*. When grass seed is sown with wheat, oats or rye, and the dry weather comes on, the grain robs the clover seed of moisture necessary for its germination and growth.

I have read a well written article entitled, "Seeding to grass alone." The methods the writer recommends and has practiced for several years is, as soon as the crop of wheat or other grain is harvested, to plow under the stubble, harrow, sow the grass seed alone, and finish the seeding or covering the seed with a "smoothing plank" or brush harrow.

A smoothing plank is an implement that I am not acquainted with. Would harrowing with a light harrow, followed by a roller, bury the seed too deep?

My object in writing this is to get the opinions of friends, good farmers, on this question of seeding to clover. What do they think of "seeding to grass alone." Some of them may have practiced it. If there are any of your readers who have been always successful in seeding clover with grain crops, let us hear from them, their method of doing it, etc.

A writer recommends sowing "orchard grass" with clover, both for forage and for hay. He thinks it is preferable to timothy. I have never seen any of this kind of grass growing. I would like to have your opinion of this kind of grass. I read in the agricultural papers that it is cultivated extensively in the eastern states, but never have heard of it being raised in Michigan.

Mr. Stark thus presents the main questions, whether to seed to grass alone, whether to seed in the spring or fall, or whether to seed with wheat in the spring after the wheat has got some growth.

We have a record of the practice of Mr. Geo. A. Towar of Ingham county, who raises from 1,200 to 1,800 bushels of wheat per year. His rotation of crops is: First year, wheat; second year, oats or barley; third year, stubble in wheat again. Then in the spring, after the ground is thoroughly settled, clover seed is sown by a machine weighing 1,000 pounds and sows the seed and rolls the ground at the same time. It is then thoroughly harrowed. Clover seed thus cared for rarely fails to grow. Next year this clover is first mowed for hay. In the autumn it yields a crop of seed. Next year in June this clover, after it has attained a full growth, is trodden down and plowed under. The ground is then rolled and plowed twice with gang plows during the summer. Mr. Towar does not consider the ordinary cultivator an implement of any value. This system yields wheat rarely less than 30 bushels per acre, and other crops in proportion. Other experiments and the practice of good farmers will always be in order.

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